THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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"*DER TAG*"—THE SURRENDER OF GERMAN *U*-BOATS WHICH WERE TO BRING ENGLAND TO HER KNEES.

BRITAIN'S PEACE TERMS

THE ALLIED TRIUMPH would be a fantom victory, and Germany's surrender not wholly a defeat, the London *Times* reminds us, if by any means discord could be sown between the United States and the British Empire. It is this fact that gives peculiar importance to the reactions of public opinion in America to the various frank statements concerning British peace aims that have recently been drawn from British statesmen by an approaching election. German sympathizers and propagandists, we are told by Judson C. Welliver, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe*, are blowing assiduously upon every spark of anti-British feeling that is still alive in this country, and are magnifying every suggestion of divergence between President Wilson and the British Government. Especially do those propagandists try to arouse on this side of the Atlantic fear and distrust of Britain's naval supremacy, while in England they circulate rumors that the United States, emerging from the war stronger than her exhausted allies and with a great new merchant marine, aims to dominate the world commercially and to "suck the marrow out of the whole of Europe." But in spite of these sinister suggestions we find the American press discussing in an entirely dispassionate vein the outspoken words of Winston Churchill and Lloyd George concerning Britain's naval policy, while the English papers are calmly confident that nothing can check the growing understanding between the two great English-speaking peoples. For, as the New York *World* remarks, the unifying purpose behind President Wilson's fourteen points is to make this war the end of war, and the same purpose inspires the attitude of Britain's spokesmen.

Foremost among the points counted upon by the mischief-makers to cause dissension between the United States and Great Britain was the freedom of the seas. Here we have the frank statement of Winston Churchill, head of the British Admiralty when the war began, and now Minister of Munitions, that Britain enters the Peace Conference "with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defense." And this was followed by a similar utterance from Mr. Churchill's chief, Premier Lloyd George, who declares that "wherever the request comes from we are not going to give up the protection of the Navy so far as Great Britain is concerned." For, he adds, "our Navy is a defensive weapon and not an offensive one, and that is why we do not intend to give it up." The British Prime Minister also calls for the ending of conscription in Europe, and for the payment by Germany of the cost of the war "to the utmost limit of her capacity." This war-bill of the Allies against Germany he places at $120,000,000,000.

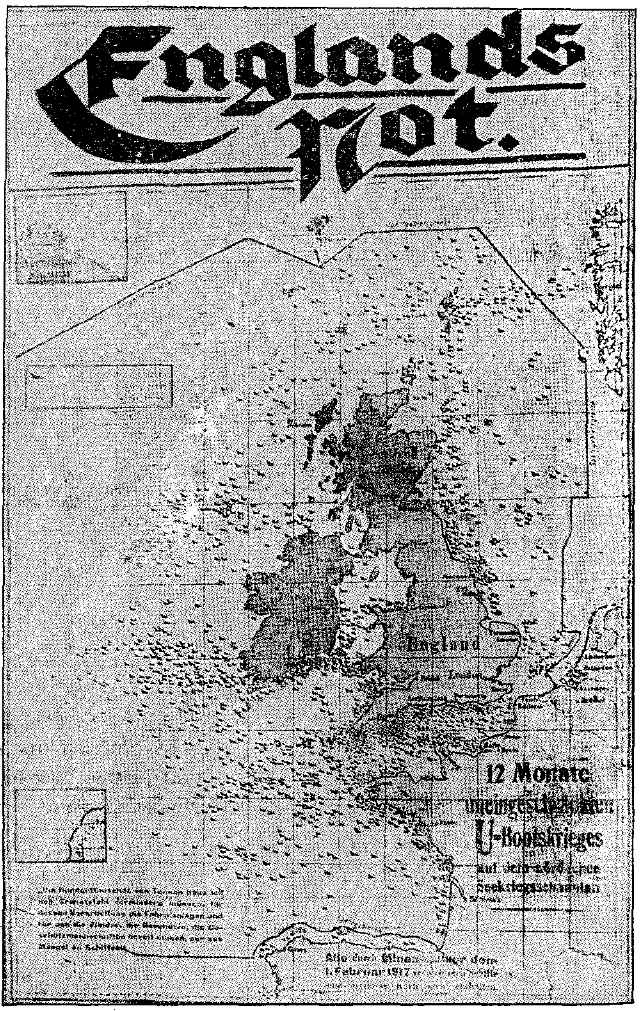
Mr. Churchill elaborates his defense of British naval supremacy in an article in the Glasgow *Post*, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

> "Our safety from invasion, our daily bread, every means whereby we maintain our existence as an independent people; our unity as an empire or federation of commonwealths and dependencies—all these float from hour to hour upon our naval defense. If that defense is neglected, weakened, or fettered, we all shall be in continual danger of subjugation or starvation. We should be forced to live in continued anxiety. If that naval defense were overpowered or outmatched by any other navy, or probably by a combination of navies, we should hold not merely our possessions, but our lives and liberties only on sufferance. . . .
>
> "We are also entitled to point out that this naval strength that we require and which we are determined to preserve has never been used in modern history in a selfish and aggressive manner, and that it has on four separate occasions in four separate centuries, against Philip II. of Spain, Louis XIV., Napoleon, and the Kaiser, successfully defended civilization from military

tyranny, and particularly preserved the independence of the Low Countries.

"In this greatest of all wars the British Navy shielded mighty America from all menace of serious danger, and when she resolved to act it was the British Navy that transported and escorted the greater proportion of her armies to the rescue and deliverance of France. Our record in a hundred years of unquestioned naval sway since Trafalgar proves the sobriety of our policy and the righteousness of our intentions. Almost the only ports in the world opened freely to the commerce of all nations were those of our islands. Its possessions and our coaling stations were used freely and fully by the ships of all nations. . . . . . .

"We are sincere advocates of a league of nations. Every influence Britain can bring to bear will be used to make such a league a powerful reality. This fine conception of President Wilson has been warmly welcomed by British democracies all over the world. We shall strive faithfully and loyally to carry it into being and keep it in active benefit and existence. But we must state quite frankly that a league of nations can not be for us a substitute for the British Navy in any period that we can foresee."



From the New York "Sun."

"A SHIP FOR A SHIP."

Such boastings as the Germans use will be turned against them when they are made to replace, in ships or money, the tonnage destroyed by their *U*-boats. The specks on this German poster are supposed to show the ships sunk in one year's submarine warfare in British waters.

There is no cause for surprize or apprehension in Mr. Churchill's words, remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, and the New York *Tribune* considers it a simple fact "that the British Navy has been the most formidable weapon on the side of right; that without it we should have lost the world to the Hun, and that English superiority at sea is not an aspiration but a condition." The Chicago *Tribune* concedes the soundness of Britain's attitude toward her Navy, but thinks her rash in her determination to discard her other defensive weapon, the conscript army. The Baltimore *Evening Sun*, on the other hand, thinks the question of British navalism "the most momentous that faces the American people and the world to-day," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* does not see how we can demand the reduction of armaments on land without also demanding it at sea. Says *The Eagle*:

"If the British delegates are to carry their point against conscription they will do so only because they have helped to establish the international league which Mr. Wilson has urged. Such a league would reduce the liability of war and make great standing armies and the conscription principle unnecessary and obsolete. But if the league reduces the size of armies and knocks out conscription it must also reduce the size of navies. If there is to be disarmament at all there must be disarmament all around, otherwise the league would become a mere fantasy of international politics, an illusion to be laughed away so soon as its incongruity and impotence become manifest."

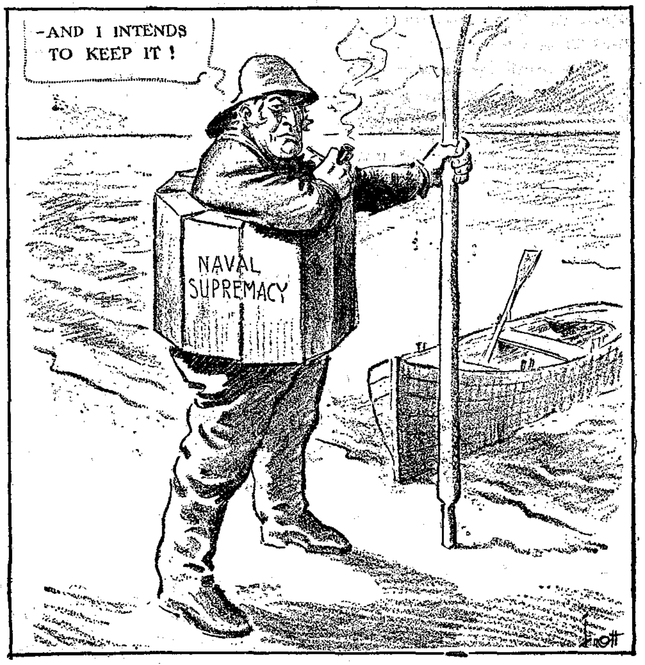
London correspondents hint that "when President Wilson's proposals on the subject of the freedom of the seas are definitely laid before the Allied peace delegates it will be found that they are in no way so antagonistic to British interests as has been generally supposed." In the London *Daily Express* we read:

"Informal conversations have been in progress some time, with the result that the British Government is in possession of concrete suggestions which are more understandable than the rather hazy wording of the famous Clause 2 of the Fourteen Points. Wilson, on the other hand, is in possession of information showing him definitely that Britain can not give up the right of search at sea, the law of contraband, and the enforcement of blockade. We understand Wilson's proposals do not include abandonment of any of those rights.

"The whole position, of course, is dependent on the success of the President's basic proposition for a league of nations. If that proposal does not succeed, the whole suggestion for any international control of naval and military power falls to the ground. It is only in the event of the league being formed, with definite agreed principles to govern its actions in all conceivable emergencies, that questions on the exercise of sea-power will arise for settlement.

"The President's proposal in that event amounts to a suggestion from the second strongest naval power, which the United States now is, to the strongest, to fix definite rates of naval construction, to which all will loyally adhere; and, further, that in the event of it being necessary to bring naval pressure to bear on any recalcitrant nation, the task should jointly be undertaken by the two leading naval powers.

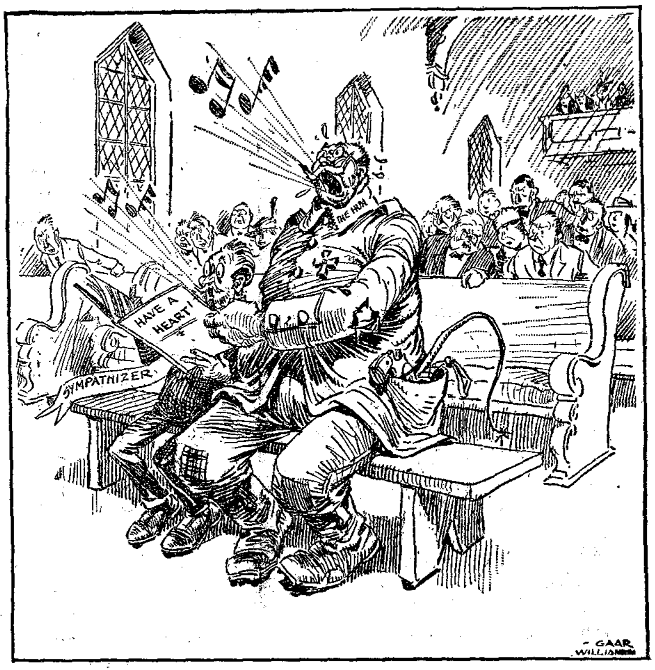
"Bringing pressure to bear by sea-power can only mean the use of the blockade and the enforcement of contraband regulations, and both those weapons the United States would be prepared to use in an alliance with us in any case where they were necessary in order to preserve peace or to restore it.



HIS GOOD OLD LIFE-PRESERVER.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

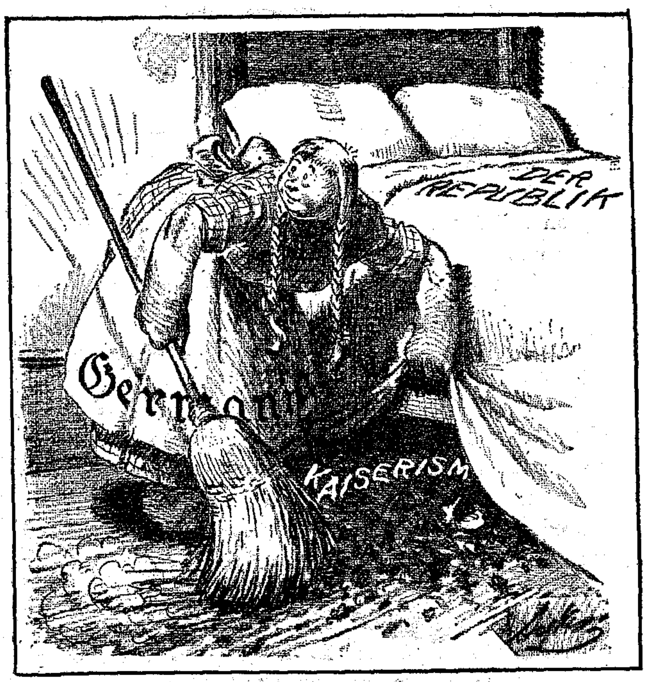
"It seems as tho the United States, in fact, were offering to



ON THE FRONT ROW.

Singing as he never sang through Belgium.

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.



CLEANING (?) UP.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

HOW GERMANY REPENTS.

share with us what the Germans termed the odium of being the world's 'naval bully.'"

Perhaps *The Express* would find confirmation of this view in the statement of John Sharp Williams on the floor of the Senate, that President Wilson is going to Europe to bring into existence a league of nations to be dominated by the United States and Great Britain. As Senator Williams puts it:

> "If the two English-speaking nations go into it, we can by our sea-power, by our control over raw materials, by our control over natural resources, force the other nations of the world to do the league's bidding. We can agree that any civilized nation that makes war upon another without first submitting the questions in controversy to an arbitration tribunal shall be outside of the pale of civilization and that the freedom to operate upon the high seas shall be denied to her, that access to the raw materials and markets which the two nations in the league shall control shall be denied to her, and in that way we can keep peace in the world for one hundred years, if we only have the courage to do it."

This feeling on the part of leading Americans that the two great English-speaking nations have a common duty to the world leads them to accept without jealousy the fact of Great Britain's naval supremacy. Ex-President Taft sees "nothing in England's position as to her fleet that should discourage the friends of the league of nations to enforce peace." Similarly Colonel Roosevelt concedes Britain's imperative need of "the greatest navy in the world." "Our own need for a great navy comes next," he says, "and we should have the second navy in the world." In a "Britain day" statement the Colonel has declared that "under no circumstances shall there ever be a resort to war" between the two countries, and that "no question can ever arise between them that can not be settled in judicial fashion."

Britain's peace terms, besides demanding the punishment of the German nation by the exaction of indemnities and the loss of her colonies, call for the trial and punishment of those individuals responsible for the war. "Men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands must stand trial, and if they are condemned must suffer death," declares Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service. And the Prime Minister says that the Government's legal advisers "have unanimously come to the conclusion that the Kaiser and his accomplices in the making of this war ought to be tried by an international court," and he declares that "the British Government will use its whole influence at the Peace Conference to see that justice is executed."

Of the war-bill to be collected from Germany he says:

> "All the European Allies have accepted the principle that the Central Powers must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of their capacity. The Allies propose to appoint a committee of experts to examine the best method of exacting the indemnity."

And in a later statement he thus summarizes the Allied position:

> "First—As far as justice is concerned, we have an absolute right to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany.
>
> "Secondly—We propose to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany.
>
> "Thirdly—When you come to the exacting of it we must exact in such a way that it does not do more harm to the country that receives it than the country that is paying it.
>
> "Fourthly—The committee appointed by the British Cabinet believes that that can be done.
>
> "Fifthly—The Allies are in exactly the same boat. We shall put in our demands all together, and whatever they are they must come in front of the German war-debt."

"Germany will have no colonies when the Allies are done with this business," declares Sir Auckland Geddes. The most emphatic demands that Germany's colonies in Africa and the Pacific islands shall not be returned to her come from the Union of South Africa and from Australia and New Zealand.

As Frank H. Simonds reminds us in the New York *Tribune:*

> "Britain has won this war in no small measure because of the support of her colonies. She can not by sheer force compel a restoration of German colonies to Germany in the face of the opposition of her own colonies without the gravest consequences. In point of fact, the Pacific islands of Germany were taken by Australian and New Zealand troops, who occupy them, and the conquest of German Southwest Africa was mainly a South-African enterprise.
>
> "And to understand the attitude of the British colonies, it is useful for Americans to go back in American history to the time of the victory of Britain, with the very great aid of the American colonies, over France, which culminated in the capture of Quebec. At that time the suggestion of a return of Canada to France would have precipitated a revolution in the Thirteen Colonies, and for the simple reason that it would have meant a perpetuation of the condition of warfare in America."

WAR-TAXES FOR PEACE YEARS

NO PEACE FOR THE TAXPAYER was provided by the armistice which ended the war; indeed, the horrors of war from the view-point of the man who pays the bills would seem to be if anything increasing rather than diminishing. In our very first peace year the financial authorities at Washington call for the raising of the largest tax ever levied by any nation, overtopping the existing "war-tax" by nearly two billion dollars. Four billion dollars was sufficient for the first complete fiscal year after we went into the war; if the war had not ended when it did, we would have doubled that sum for the year 1918-1919; with peace insured, we are asked to furnish six billions for this year and four billions for the next. Before he left the Treasury, Secretary McAdoo warned us that for some years to come the Government's needs will run above $4,000,000,000 yearly as compared with ordinary prewar expenses of about $1,000,000,000. The end of the world-war was, naturally enough, perhaps, the signal for the revival of partizan warfare over tax-making, so that Washington correspondents predict a deadlock over taxation legislation which will defeat the pending Revenue Bill and compel the Internal Revenue Collector very soon to proceed to collect under the existing complicated tax-rates, with perhaps an emergency war-profits tax added. And the New York *World* observes that if Congress "does not at once sanction the collection of more tax-money on the business of this calendar year," the Government "must put out a new Liberty loan very soon." This Democratic daily sees in the general demobilization of our war-machinery "no excuse whatever for such a state of demoralization in current war-finance as has been reached in Congress." It reminds us that the Revenue Bill which was passed by the House of Representatives on September 20, and reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee on December 6, has actually been under consideration by Congress almost nine months. The taxpayer, declares *The World*, "has a right to know what his taxes are." He is, we are told, "more interested in this than in knowing what he has got to pay a year from now." Yet the provision for raising revenue for two years instead of one, according to the Washington correspondents, is the single thing which is holding up the passage of the bill: A political neutral, suggests one correspondent, might easily conclude "that the whole deadlock is little more than a rivalry as to which yard the game of laying taxes is to be played in." That such an issue should give rise to a partizan struggle seems strange enough to the ordinary citizen who pays the taxes, the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) remarks, and it proceeds:

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CARTER GLASS,
Who succeeds William Gibbs McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury.

> "Why should the Democrats unitedly desire to enact at this time what are practically two revenue bills, one for 1919 and another for 1920, and why should the Republicans in a body object to this idea? Is it true, as some charge, that the Democrats merely seek to prevent a special session of the new Congress? Or is it the fact, as the Democrats affirm, that legitimate business and sound finance would be greatly aided and encouraged during the coming difficult period of readjustment if the revenue program for 1920 were determined without further delay?
>
> "To the ordinary citizen there suggests itself a simple way of settling this curious controversy. Why should not the Senate leaders ascertain the sentiment of enlightened and competent bankers, manufacturers, merchants, and exporters? Why not carefully inquire what is best for the country, for industry, trade, and commerce, for capital and labor? Why should a business question be exploited by either party for political purposes? This is not the time to play politics at the expense of business stability and prosperity."

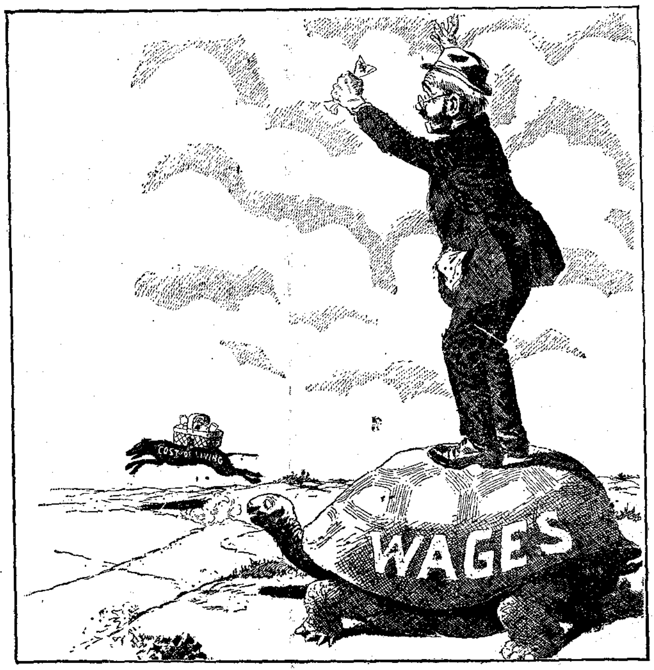
Yet it is for the sake of business stability that Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. McAdoo, and President Wilson advocate the immediate determination of the taxes to be levied for the next two years. The President, it will be remembered, insisted on this point in his address to Congress at the opening of the present session. As he said:

> "As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the Government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the Government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them; it will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justify. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are resolved. . . . . . .
>
> "I entirely concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending that . . . provisions be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from six to four billions. Any arrangements less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial readjustment through which the country must now immediately pass, and which no true friend of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be responsible for creating or prolonging."

The Democratic plan for announcing at this time the reduction of taxation by a third for the fiscal year of 1920 is approved by the independent Washington *Post*, as "certain to prove encouraging to industry," and as a stimulant to business activities. By the passage of such a tax law, business men, we are told, will be furnished with a guide most "helpful in the formulation of their plans." *The Post* admits that the Treasury Department may not be able definitely to estimate at this time the requirements for 1920, but it thinks that amendments can easily be made at any time, "and if the Republicans see fit, with control of both branches in their hands, they can remodel the entire act."

But Republican editors do not agree that the two-year plan was designed to aid business. The Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) sums up the Democratic plan as one "to fix taxation on the lines of the Kitchin-Simmons bill for the next two years—and to do it while the fixing is good." Once this law were enacted, the Minnesota editor thinks that a Presidential veto would balk any attempt at amendment or repeal. Then the Republican Congress might "be obliged to impose heavy taxation for 1921" with resulting handicap in the coming Presidential campaign. The New York *Evening Sun* (Ind. Rep.) denounces as "mere false pretense" the plea that the Democratic plan is intended to help business. Business, it says, "knows that all unnecessary burdens will be removed just as soon as the new Congress can convene."

One Democratic newspaper, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is inclined to agree with some of its Republican contemporaries that the taxpayers are not now troubling themselves about any taxes other than those for next year and sees "as much warrant for looking forward to national necessities for several years as there is for anticipating those of one." Moreover, "there is literally no warrant for the 'usurpations' by one Congress of the functions



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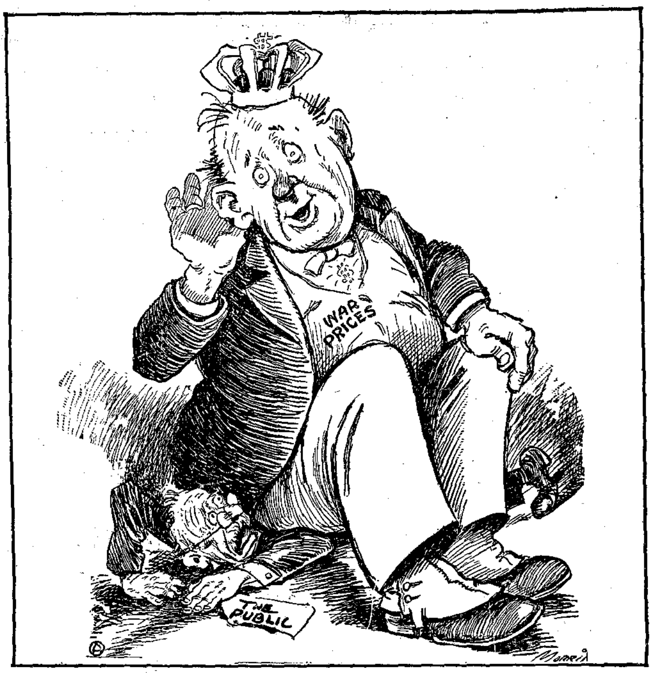
"WAIT A MINUTE!"

—Murphy in the Chicago *Herald and Examiner.*



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THE UNDER DOG—"Hey, the war is over! Get off!! Abdicate!!!"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

THE CALL FOR POCKET PEACE.

belonging to another." A representative of business and finance, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, suggests that the whole revenue program may be changed in the next few months because of events at home or abroad and sees only "partizan politics" behind the two-year plan, of which it says:

> "Its framers want to furnish to the world unmistakable evidence that they will, if continued in office, reduce the heavy burdens of taxation which they are now planning to place upon the shoulders of the community for the present year. Of this it may be said that a wise and sane policy for the present will be of far more effect than unlimited promises for the future."

An interesting contrast to this attitude is that of the radical Cincinnati *Post*. This Scripps-McRae paper does not agree that the deadlock endangering the passage of the Revenue Bill is all politics. "It isn't," we are told. Instead—

> "Big Business is at the wheel. Some Congressmen deliberately and some ignorantly are obeying the directions of Big Business.
>
> "The higher taxes are fixt, the less able Big Business finds itself to escape taxation. . . . . . .
>
> "So Big Business is very, very busy. It does not want a precedent set of raising $6,000,000,000 in taxes. It does not want even $4,000,000,000 in taxes raised if it can help it.
>
> "So Big Business is trying to prevent the passage of the $6,000,000,000 bill."

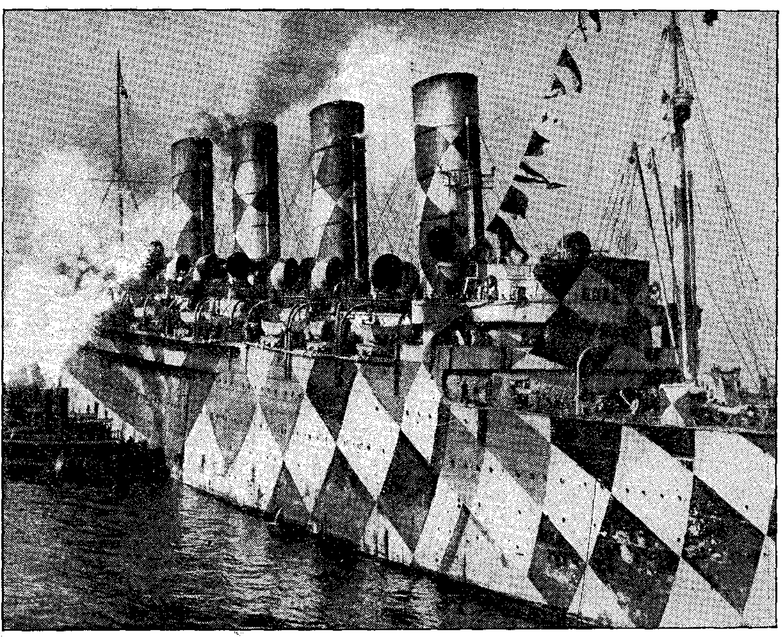
The Revenue Bill presented to the Senate provides for total taxes amounting to $5,978,466,000; as compared with this the present law raised $4,370,117,000, and the House Bill prepared before the signing of the armistice was to raise $7,405,390,000. This six billion dollars, roughly speaking, was to pay the expenditures of the fiscal year ending next July, and it would levy on incomes and profits of the year 1918, and would be collected in the early months of next year. The tax for the fiscal year 1919–1920 would be reduced by the elimination of the war-profits tax and by reducing the income-tax rate. There would also, according to the majority report of the Finance Committee, "be a net reduction from other miscellaneous sources of about $500,000, attributable chiefly to shrinkage in the yield of the beverage taxes." In cutting down the Revenue Bill after the signing of the armistice, reductions were made chiefly in the field of excise taxes and in the excess-profits taxes. On the other hand, as we note in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "individual income-tax payers in all of the lower incomes will have to contribute decidedly more heavily than has been the case during the past year." As the writer of this dispatch summarizes the bill, the basic income-tax rate is kept at six per cent. up to $4,000, with exemptions of $1,000 for single and $2,000 for married persons. From $4,000 upward the rate is twelve per cent. Surtaxes begin at $5,000 and increase until they reach forty-eight per cent. on $100,000 incomes and sixty-five per cent. on incomes over $1,000,000. The corporation tax is to be twelve per cent. for the calendar year 1918 and eight per cent. for subsequent years. The excess-profits tax includes a war-profits tax. The amount subject to taxation under this head is the sum of the following items:

> "1. Thirty per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits and deductions as prescribed by the act, if such net income is not over twenty per cent. of the invested capital; (2) sixty per cent. of the amount of the net income over twenty per cent. of invested capital, and (3) the sum by which eighty per centum of the net income exceeds the amount of the tax figured under items (1) and (2).
>
> "2. The year 1919 will carry a reduction in this tax, the thirty per cent. on income not over twenty per cent. of invested capital being cut to twenty per cent., while the sixty per cent. on net income over twenty per cent. is cut to forty per cent. The amount figured on the eighty per cent. basis is cut off entirely."

In the Senate bill taxes on inheritances are levied beginning at $10,000, with a one per cent. tax up to $25,000, and the tax-rate increasing until bequests of over $2,500,000 pay a twenty-five per cent. tax. Some of the luxury taxes in the House bill have been eliminated, but a large number are retained. The writer for *The Journal of Commerce* points out that discussion of these schedules in the Senate centers round the excess-profits and income taxes, which, by the way, furnish $4,600,000 of the six billions to be raised by the bill. One group will try to secure the adoption of still more drastic taxation of corporations and large incomes, "while another group will contend that the present taxes on excess profits are already so high as to threaten the solvency of those corporations which have not actually realized the profits on which they are taxed, as well as to embarrass the income-tax paying power of individuals at large."

To many editors the most interesting and pleasing clauses of the Senate bill are those restoring the two-cent letter rate and readjusting the second-class postage rate so as to restore the old cent-a-pound rate for periodicals within a 200-mile zone and establish a cent-and-a-half rate for points outside.

OUR SHARE IN WINNING THE WAR



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"THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

The *Mauretania* warping into dock with a ship-load of jubilant Pershing men.

DISCUSSION OF OUR SHARE in winning the war arouses feeling so bitter in some cases and so petty in others in "the man in the street" and in some printed utterances that various judicial editorial observers appear to think it is time to present such authoritative opinion as will show that every nation on the Allied side is entitled to its due share of credit. The proposition that "we won the war for the Allies" rather blatantly set down by sections of the press of anti-British tinge is met head-on by the rather superior air of others who aver that the American effort was not really necessary. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, disclosing a temperate mind, insists that while "all talk about our part in the war being comparatively negligible should end," yet it would be false and ungrateful to belittle the heroic services of the French, of any class of the British, of the Belgians, or of the Italians. Civilization will always be in debt to them as well as to the Russians, to the Balkan Allies, and to Japan, for there were times when the work of each was of vital consequence and "many times the 'war was saved.'" But, in the light of General Pershing's report to Secretary of War Baker, this St. Louis daily tells us, it is equally false to deny America's part, for from May 28, when the first American division performed its brilliant exploit at Cantigny, the German cause was "doomed." There is no occasion to ask who won the war, according to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which reminds us that it was won at the first battle of the Marne in the sense that German success depended upon crushing France before any effective aid could come to her. Again, it was won as soon as the British Navy had made the seas safe, "yet at the last great crisis, it was undeniably the American Army which turned the tide," and this journal points out that "not boastfully, but thankfully, the nation praises General Pershing's men for that." *The Public Ledger* calls attention to Secretary Baker's report of what the War Department did during the past twelve months, when it produced an army of 3,665,000 from a nucleus of 190,000, and successfully transported and maintained overseas 2,000,000 men, and the Indianapolis *News* says:

> "We have a right to be proud of the record. The number of the killed and wounded alone proves that our men were engaged in desperate fighting. The hardest job of all was given to them in the closing days of the struggle, and it was they who cut the German line of communication at Sedan and made surrender or disaster certain but for the armistice. We had 236,000 men killed and wounded during our brief participation in the struggle. During the four years of the Civil War the number of killed and wounded was 110,000 on the Union side. More than half as many men were killed as were killed in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. Compared with the losses of our allies ours were small. But they were large enough to prove that we bore our full part during the time we were engaged. The men who suffered and died for us are worthy of the eternal gratitude of the nation. We are glad that Mr. Baker recognizes the value of the services, and the self-sacrificing devotion of the men in the camps who never got to the battle-front. 'They have been,' the Secretary says, 'none the less soldiers and have contributed in no small way to whatever success has attended our arms.'"

"We were the last reserve of civilization," writes Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the New York *Tribune*, and we arrived terribly late upon a field on which disaster had been avoided only by the supreme heroism and devotion of our associates. But, having arrived, we gave all that we had unhesitatingly, and what we gave was "placed in the hands of one of the greatest captains of all time." This military critic proceeds:

> "The winning of this war is not the single achievement of any nation; comparisons of amounts contributed will not be made by those who shared all the tasks loyally and to the limit of their capacities. It is for our allies to appraise the value of our services, but they will be the first to recognize that national sense of deep and lasting pride in our young Army, newly come from farm and factory, which made the campaign of the Meuse of 1918, broke the German lines, closed the Sedan gateway, and was on the road to Germany itself when the foe surrendered.
>
> "As for General Pershing, his personal achievement is revealed in that of his army, and he wisely and characteristically leaves it at that. But how many foolish tongues will be silenced by the generous and just tribute he pays to our associates—abominable word!—to our allies!"

Nor is appreciation lacking in high quarters among our allies. For one, we read in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times* that Marshal Joffre is quoted as saying:

> "It was the weight of America—her moral and material resources, and, surely not the least, her very considerable army, thrown into the balance at the crucial moment, that turned the scales and won the victory. And the Americans showed themselves true soldiers and a military Power that counted tremendously in the decisive conflict."

Other French generals with whose command American troops had been brigaded are eloquent in their appreciation of our new-made Army, and the press quote a letter from Field-Marshal Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief, to the command of a corps of American troops which served with the British Fourth Army during the closing days of the war, in which he says in part:

> "On the 29th of September you participated with distinction in a great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance on the Hindenburg line and which opened the road to final victory.
>
> "The deeds of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth American divisions, which took Bellecourt and Naroy and gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of the war. The names of Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, St. Souplet, and Wassigny will testify to the dash and energy of your attacks. I am proud to have had you in command."

Gen. John J. Pershing's report to Secretary of War Baker, covering operations up to November 20, after the German collapse, closes with these words expressing his feeling for those who served under him:

"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

Some journals point to General Pershing's confession that "our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense." He gives credit to France for much of the equipment without which our success would have been impossible:

"Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation, and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of seventy-fives, one fifty-five millimeter howitzers, and one fifty-five G. P. F. guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, altho we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibers mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 seventy-five millimeter guns. In aviation we were in the same situation. . . . We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit-, observation-, and bombing-planes. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1,379. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to tanks, we were also compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies.

"It should be fully realized that the French Government has always taken a most liberal attitude, and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation, and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories."

In a statement of the Navy Department from the New York office of Vice-Admiral Gleaves, Commander of the Cruiser and Transport Force, we read:

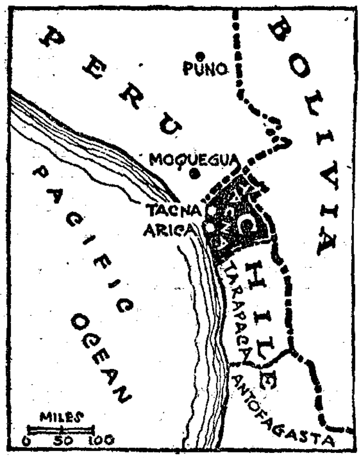
"Of the entire army of 2,079,880 men taken over, the statistics show 46¼ per cent. were carried in American ships, 48½ in British, and the rest in French and Italian vessels.

"Of the total strength of the naval escort guarding all these convoys, the United States furnished 82¾ per cent., Great Britain 14⅛, and France 3⅛.

"In actual numbers of men transported 912,082 were carried in American naval transports and 40,499 in other American ships; 1,006,987 were carried in British and 68,246 in British-leased Italian ships, and 52,066 by French and Italian ships."

THE PERU-CHILE TIFF

WARLIKE RUMBLINGS from Chile and Peru while other nations are waiting anxiously for the outcome of the world's greatest peace conference remind us that South America has its Alsace-Lorraine in Peru's lost provinces of Tacna and Arica. But because the treaty of Ancon, by which Chile acquired possession of these Peruvian provinces after the war of 1879–83, provides that their ultimate fate shall be decided by a plebiscite, most of our editorial observers find it impossible to believe that this present revival of an old quarrel will not be settled by some method short of war. Thus to the New York *Globe* "it seems inconceivable that Chile and Peru should not submit their dispute to arbitration." As the same paper adds, "the United States Government has offered to intervene conjointly with Argentina, and unless the parties to the controversy accept they will seriously impair their right to be classed among the peace-loving nations of the world." "A South-American struggle over a question of 'self-determination' would be a queer preliminary to a world-peace conference which is to settle many similar controversies in Europe," remarks the New York *Tribune*, which goes on to recapitulate in a few sentences a difference of thirty-five years' standing:



From the New York "Tribune."

PERU'S ALSACE-LORRAINE.

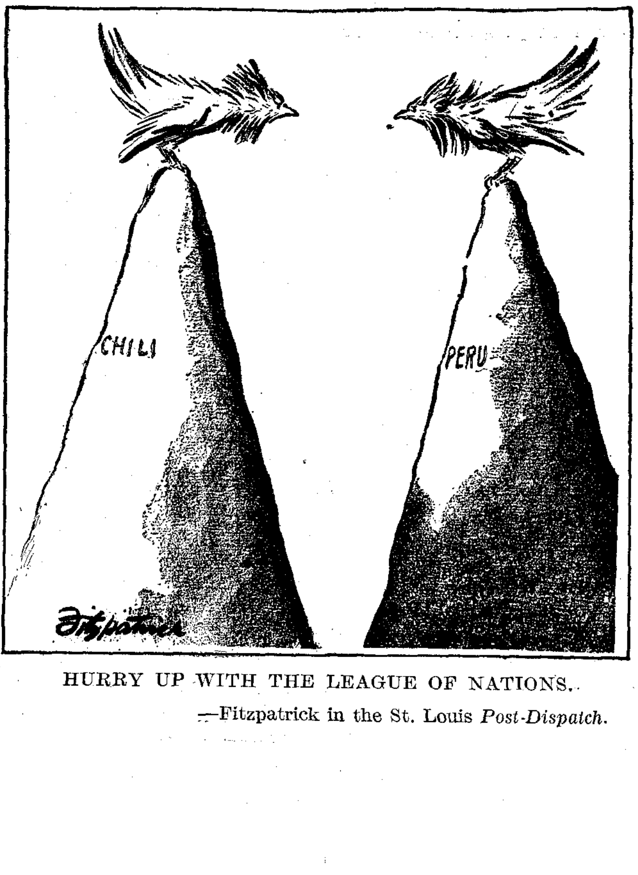
Tarapaca was ceded unconditionally to Chile in 1883; the conditional transfer of Tacna is the cause of the present dispute between Peru and Chile.

"Chile got into a dispute with Bolivia over the development of the nitrate deposits in the Bolivian maritime province of Antofagasta. Peru, having similar nitrate holdings further north, became involved in the quarrel. Chile overwhelmed both the Bolivians and the Peruvians, finally occupying Lima.

"In the treaties of peace Bolivia ceded outright all her frontage on the Pacific. Peru ceded in perpetuity the province of Tarapaca, and yielded Tacna and Arica for ten years, the inhabitants having the right thereafter to determine their national allegiance by a plebiscite.

"The ten years of probation expired in 1893. But Chile, on one pretext or another, postponed the vote. It has not yet been taken. Peru has tried repeatedly by diplomatic means to secure an execution of the treaty. Failing in this, she finally withdrew her minister from Santiago.

"The Tacna and Arica districts are more than an Alsace-Lorraine, because Peru never surrendered absolute title to them. Chile holds them by force, and her Government is apparently satisfied to continue holding them on that basis. The situation is one which breeds irritation and warlike passions."



HURRY UP WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

As the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* sees it, the immediate motive of the recent anti-Chilean demonstrations in Peru is to force the justice of Peru's claims upon the attention of the Peace Conference at Versailles.

From the two countries involved come charges and countercharges. The Peruvian interpretation of the situation is partially reflected in the New York *Tribune's* account of the controversy, which is quoted above. For the Chilean view we turn to a statement made by Mr. Castro-Ruiz, Chilean Consul-General in New York, and published in *The Times*. After pointing out that Article III of the treaty of Ancon, which provided for a plebiscite in Tacna and Arica at the expiration of ten years of Chilean control, also called for a special protocol to prescribe the manner in which the plebiscite is to be carried out, Mr. Castro-Ruiz goes on to say:

> "When the term of ten years set forth in Article III of the treaty was about to expire the special protocol referred to in the treaty had not yet been complied with. This was to decide upon the plebiscite and fix the terms. Without this protocol it was impossible to bring the plebiscite to an issue, this being its basis. Besides, the period of ten years 'did not signify the term necessary for the Chilean occupation, but the beginning of the propitious time for the celebration of the plebiscite,' as stated by one author.
>
> "On June 22, 1893, Chile initiated the diplomatic negotiations for the consummation of Article III of the treaty of Ancon and gave instructions to this effect to the Plenipotentiary of Chile in Lima, Mr. Vial Solar. From that time began the extensive negotiations, postponed regularly until 1909 and continued after that extra-officially under the administration of the Peruvian President, Billinghurst.
>
> "It having been impossible to come to an understanding for the realization of the plebiscite, because Peru has never offered reasonable terms and because she always wished to depart from the spirit of the letter of the treaty of Ancon, Chile has had to be on her guard and try to arouse the Chilean sentiment in Tacna and Arica to obtain a triumph in the plebiscite. . . . . . .
>
> "It is proper to call attention to another fact: the Presidential elections in Peru are close at hand. The present President desires to be reelected, and there is no better way for him to make himself popular than to agitate the question of Tacna and Arica."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Gott strafed Germany.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Dispatches indicate that the Chilean bite is worse than the Peruvian bark.—*Springfield Republican.*

It isn't so much a question of what Germany should pay, but of what she has got.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Let us all join fervently in hoping that Mr. Glass, the new Secretary of the Treasury, doesn't crack under the strain.—*Newark News.*

The Hun's greatest insult to civilization is his assumption that by whining he can win the world's sympathy.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Alarmists who talk of a wrangle at the peace table should note that the President has made certain the presence of General Bliss.—*New York Sun.*

The *George Washington's* farewell toot did not sound anything like Washington's farewell warning against entanglement in European affairs. —*Washington Post.*

From all indications the German delegates to the Peace Conference will open the proceedings by asking who will take them out to lunch.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

The Montenegro Congress is called the "Skupshtina." Even in a free country like ours nobody has ever had the nerve to call our Congress anything like that.—*Houston Post.*

The Bolshevist Minister at Stockholm has started in business as a tailor. Only in this way, it appears, will he enjoy an opportunity of occasionally letting out a little gore.—*London Punch.*

The Allies already have simplified the task of establishing a new government in Germany by making it unnecessary to have either a Minister of Colonies or a Minister of the Navy.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The problem of finding employment for our released man-power is settled in advance. Enough reconstruction conferences, subconferences, and sub-subconferences have already been scheduled to take up the time of the whole Army for the next three years.—*New York Evening Post.*

In 1848, when James K. Polk was President, the German Government asked the United States for an experienced American naval officer of suitable rank to take command of the German Navy. The Cabinet was unanimously in favor of granting the request, but Mr. Polk refused it. It looks now as if the project had merely been postponed.—*Youth's Companion.*

What a pity that the President wasn't twins!—*Columbia State.*

Dr. Davis left Foch the final job of pulling the Kaiser's teeth.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Why not punish the Kaiser by turning him over to the Russians and telling them he is their new Czar?—*New York Evening Sun.*

The grandmother of the Russian revolution is on her way to the United States. We hope she isn't bringing the kid along.—*Detroit News.*

A few here and there are beginning to wonder whether the league of nations is going to develop into a league of notions.—*Kansas City Star.*

"Shall we feed Germany and stint ourselves?" asks the *Litry Dige.* What would you say was the Inevitable Answer, offhand?—*Chicago Evening Post.*

It may interest some of the good people to know that more cigarets are now sold by the Y. M. C. A. than any other concern in the world.—*Los Angeles Times.*

It is said that cotton-growing in the barred zone will be permitted next year. But there will be very much more cotton-growing in the no-bar zone.—*Houston Post.*

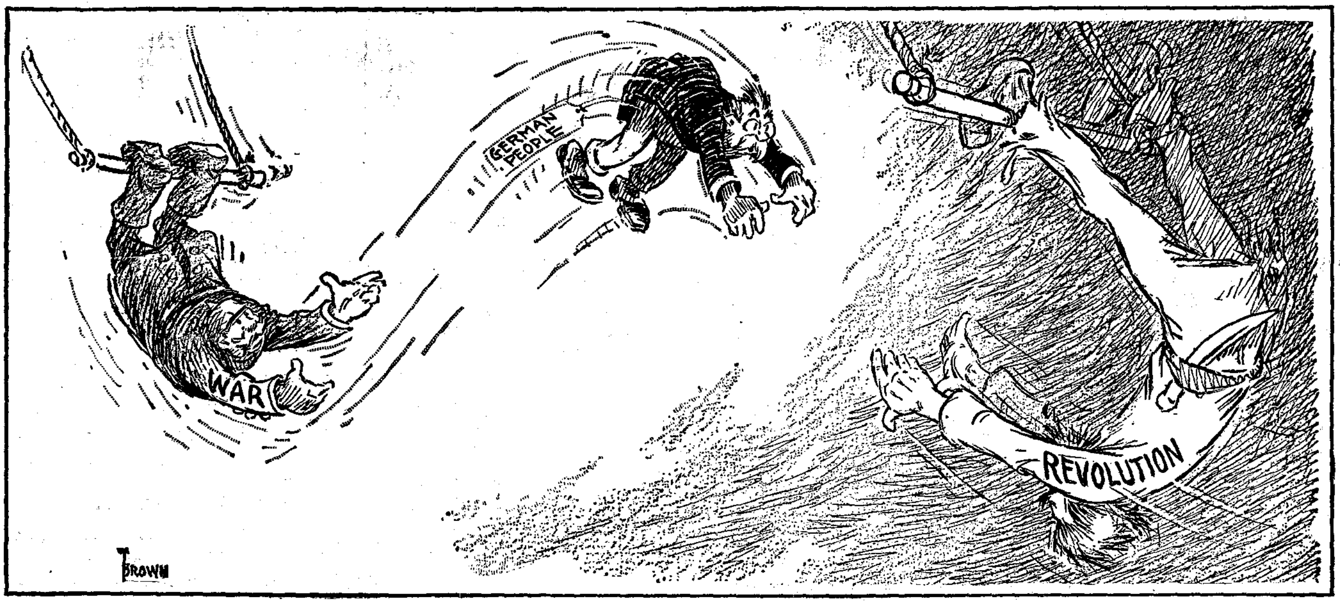
A good many people who are worrying themselves wobbly about what is going to become of the nation might help the situation some by getting busy on some job of useful work.—*Houston Post.*

Most of the European belligerents seem to be agreed on what is coming to the Kaiser. Like the Missouri juror, they all are convinced he should be hanged, after being given a fair trial.—*Kansas City Star.*

"Bread is being made in the Army by the new 'sponge' process," it is announced in Washington. That sounds very much like the way the Huns are trying to get their bread.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

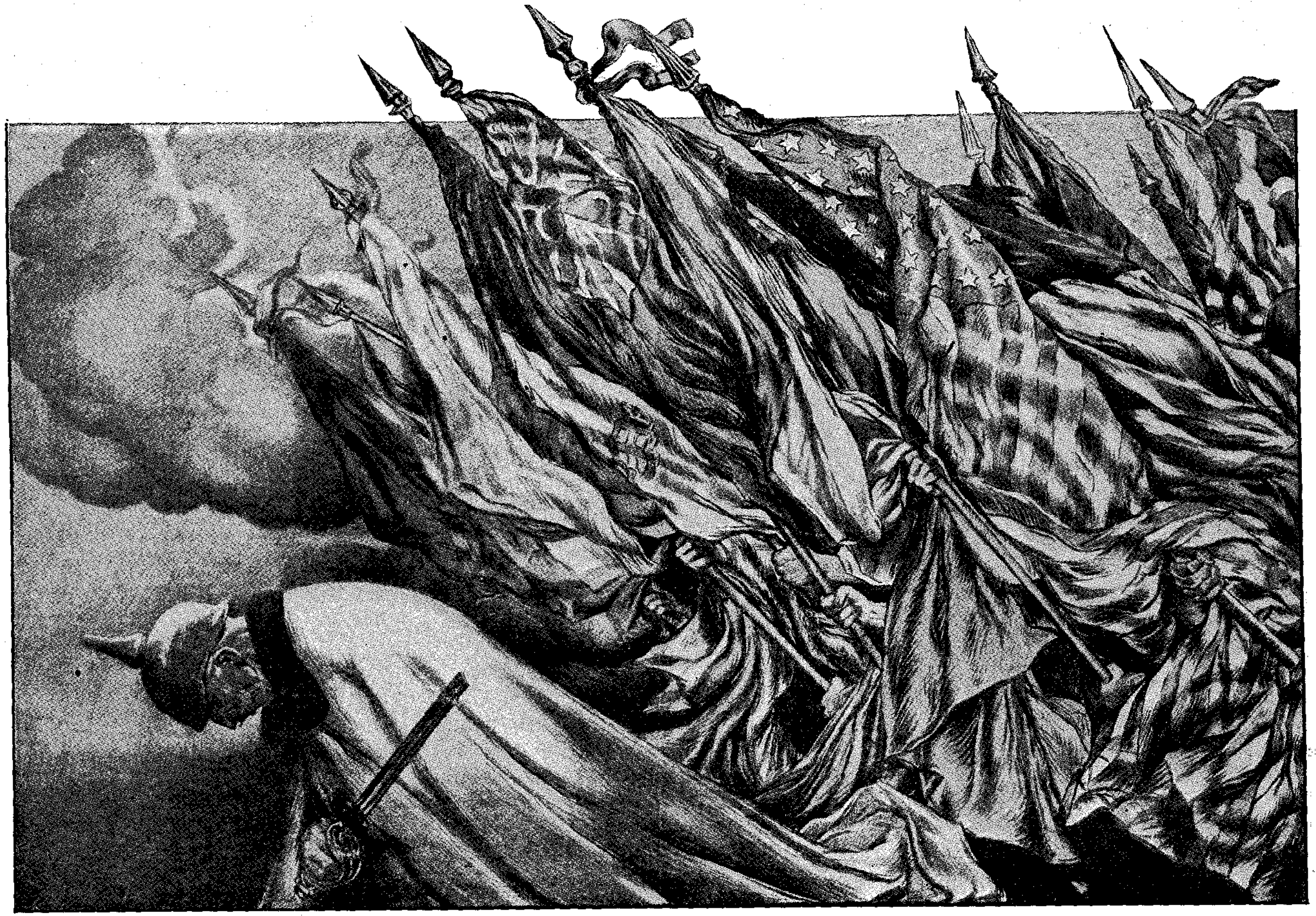
President Wilson has been asked to give aid to the Democratic party in Germany. Apparently the Huns have not heard of the results of his attempt to aid the Democratic party in this country during the recent campaign.—*Topeka State Journal.*

In the review of the Congressional elections in our issue of November 23 we stated on the basis of a mistaken newspaper report that Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, was defeated for reelection. In justice to Mr. Owen, it should be stated that he was reelected, the final returns giving him a substantial majority.



STILL UP IN THE AIR. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



From a drawing by Abel Faivre in "L'Illustration," Paris.

OUTCAST.

HOLLAND'S UNWELCOME GUEST

PLUNGED IN DEEP GLOOM, Wilhelm von Hohenzollern is pictured in dispatches from Holland as writing furiously all day and every day. What he is writing is still a mystery, and the field of conjecture is open to all imaginative minds, but meantime the Dutch are doing a little writing too, and on a subject of direct interest to the furious writer of the mysterious manuscript. A number of the Dutch papers, headed by the Amsterdam *Telegraaf*, always a strong pro-Ally organ, call for his immediate expulsion. Others take a more moderate view, but admit that his presence may bring Holland into difficulties. For example, the very moderate Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* publishes an article on the subject which shows the uneasiness prevailing in Dutch circles. It frankly desires to see its Hohenzollern "guests" depart, and says:

> "For the present, perhaps, there is no danger of any plot on our soil against Germany's new democracy among the entourage of the ex-Kaiser or the ex-Crown Prince, but who can say when this danger might not be realized if these 'guests' do not depart speedily? History teaches that kings in exile like to seize a favorable opportunity to reenact their former rôles. This would not only involve a menace for Germany, but also a menace for the Allies.
>
> "And now we desire to express our frank opinion that not we, but the Allied governments, have the right to decide whether the residence on Dutch soil of the persons who are considered by them to be the personification of the Dark Powers against which they have been fighting is dangerous for them or not. If the Dutch Government has another opinion on the subject, then it will have to bear the consequences of it, and the Dutch nation, if things come to a serious pass, will be involved in war or have to starve, forsooth, on behalf of the German ex-Kaiser."

The opinion of the Amsterdam *Telegraaf* is aptly exprest at some length by Mr. John C. Van der Veer, its London correspondent, who writes:

> "I do not consider it safe to leave the ex-Kaiser in Holland, whether interned or not. It may be, and I sincerely hope that demand will be made for his extradition. Since the governments of victorious nations have decided that all those Germans of whatever rank who are responsible for the dire atrocities committed during the war on land, at sea, and from the air shall be brought to justice, the ex-Kaiser can not possibly escape that fate. This can only happen after the lapse of many months."

Meanwhile, the *Telegraaf's* correspondent mischievously suggests that pressure should be brought to bear upon the Germans to take back their "once-so-beloved master," tho which of the two would find it the more embarrassing, the nation or the Kaiser, is difficult to conceive:

> "William should not be left in Holland as a center of German military intrigue. He can not suddenly have altered his vainglorious and blasphemous views. . . . The best solution of the problem of the escaped ex-Kaiser would be a demand for his extradition by the new democratic rulers of Germany. That demand will be a test of their sincerity. The Allied nations could wish nothing better than that the once duped but now apparently awakened German people deal with their own deceivers. Their fate might then be much worse than what they could expect from the justice of Allied nations."

The rank and file of the Dutch nation, we are told, is and always has been in sympathy with our cause, but some of the nobility sympathize with the Hohenzollerns. Mr. Van der Veer writes:

"Much as I regret that it was a Dutch nobleman who offered the fallen Hohenzollern his castle as a refuge, I am not surprized. Part of our nobility has always felt more in common with Prussian Junkers than with our thoroughly democratic people. Early in the war the press published the names of Dutch Junkers who were fighting as officers in the very German Army which would have overrun Holland as it did Belgium if it had suited the purpose of the ex-Kaiser and his accomplices.

"The presence of the ex-Kaiser in Holland is an eyesore to the overwhelming mass of our people, who from the beginning to the end of the war remained wholeheartedly in sympathy with the Allies. Our people will not forget that the very man who fled for safety to our country, and is to-day sharing our scanty food-supplies, not only ordered his hordes to slaughter our Belgian neighbors, but also sent hundreds of our sailors and fishermen to death through the destruction of a large part of our mercantile fleet by the pirates of his Navy."

GERMANY'S DEBT TO BELGIUM—*The Westminster Gazette* has received from an official source some of the items that will figure on Germany's bill in Belgium. They run:

"Local contributions and fines levied by Germany on Belgium in 1914, $40,000,000.

"War-contributions extorted from November, 1914, to October, 1916, $192,000,000. From November, 1916, to May, 1917, $70,000,000. From June, 1917, to June, 1918, $144,000,000. From June, 1918, to October, 1918, $75,000,000.

"Raw material and machinery, taken by the Germans up to January, 1915, were estimated by them at $400,000,000.

"Damage up to December, 1914, estimated by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* at $1,000,000,000.

"This does not include materials, destructions, or requisitions since January, 1915, and this item alone must be reckoned at several hundred millions.

"In addition, during the winter of 1916-1917, 150,000 workmen were deported to Germany, the whole of whose production is totally lost to their country."

GERMANY NOT STARVING

THE PATHETIC WAILS from Germany—that the "good German people" is starving—are merely for stage effect. A chorus of testimony has gone up from every Allied correspondent in the occupied parts of Germany, and all are agreed that in Dr. Solf's "starving Germany" food is far more plentiful than in parts of France and Belgium. The whole thing is, we are told, a stage play to induce the sentimentalists in the Allied countries to press for the lifting of the blockade. Germany herself admits the truth of this. The French Government has collected the evidence on this point, and it runs:

"During 1917 Germany was revictualed from a crop inferior to the average, but the last harvest was abundant. Before the armistice the Germans declared their food-sufficiency and their effort since the signing of the armistice to make it appear that the nation faces starvation was undertaken 'to move the universe to pity.'

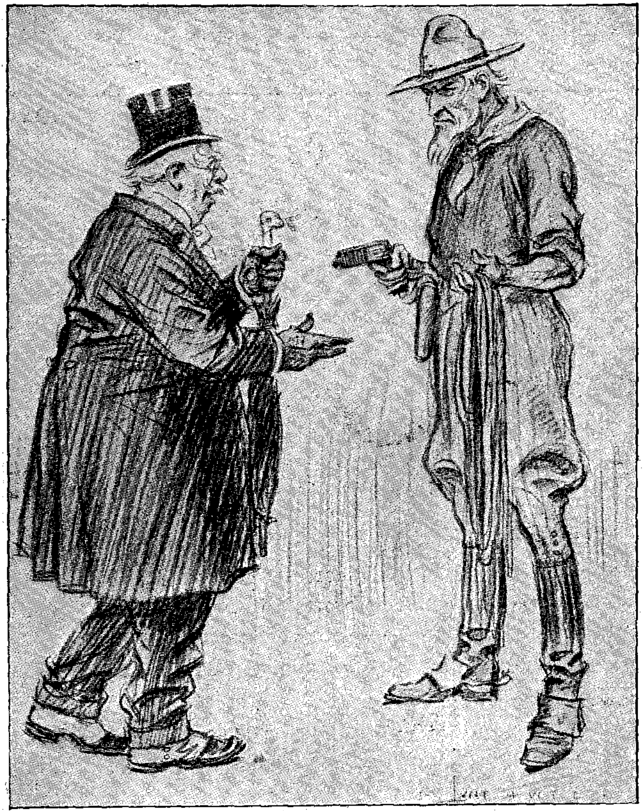
"The Imperial Chancellor declared before the signing of the armistice that Germany was able to overcome food-difficulties and to defeat the attempts of the Entente and America to starve her into submission. On September 20 the '*Kölnische Zeitung* declared: 'The situation shows itself more favorable than it was at this time last year.'

"The Munich *Abend Zeitung* said on October 12: 'The crop of barley and oats is estimated to be 12,000,000 tons, at least, which will allow the daily bread ration to be increased to 500 grams, which is more than the average per head consumption.'

"The *Kölnische Zeitung* stated on November 16: 'The sugar output, 1,800,000 tons, greatly exceeds the needs of peace times, 1,200,000 tons. There are plenty of potatoes.' At the end of September, Herr von Waldow spoke of raising the weekly ration to nine pounds.'

"The *Chemnitzer Volkszeitung* wrote on September 27: 'Some cities have enough to last them until April 1, 1919.'"

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on Dr. Solf's repeated pleas that Germany starves, remarks:

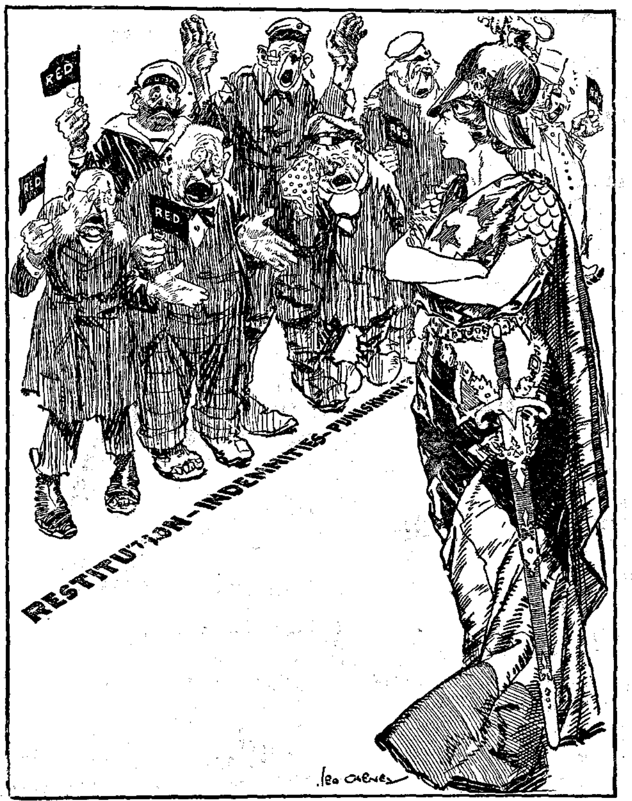


ONE THING AT A TIME.

THE HUMBLE HUN—"I vos German democrat, *mein Herr*. I come to press my suit for food."

THE UNYIELDING YANKEE—"I'll press your suit later, after I've prest this necktie on your Mister Hohenzollern."

—*Bystander* (London).



THE SOB STUNT.

THE ENTENTE—"It's no good trying that game! There is the line—toe it!"

—*Passing Show* (London).

AS LONDON SEES THE GERMAN CRY FOR FOOD.

"Dr. Solf must realize that if the conditions in Germany are as bad as he pictures them the responsibility is on the shoulders of the German rulers, of whom he was one, who carried on the war with this catastrophe clear before their eyes. It was the German policy to take foodstuffs from Russia, not to see that Russia was fed. That is not the intention of the Allies, but they can do nothing to help Germany in its present strait unless they obtain from Germany the means of transport. We should add that Dr. Solf appears to protest too much. Germany, like other countries, has gathered her harvests within the last two or three months, and she can not now be wholly destitute of the means of feeding her population. The real pinch will come later, and if anything is to be then done in the way of relief it is necessary that the Allies should have the means of putting into Germany what supplies they can spare."

That the Allies would be foolish to lift the blockade of Germany all the Paris papers are agreed. For example, *L'Excelsior* says:

"If the Allies continue the blockade, it is not with the object of starving Germany, but in order to defend themselves effectively against Germany's commercial ambitions. In the course of the war Germany has built ships on a large scale, and has on the stocks reserve shipping of nearly a million tons, making altogether a total of 3,000,000 tons, which, when peace conditions are restored, would enable her to establish commercial supremacy over the Allied and neutral countries, whose tonnage has been considerably decreased by torpedoings. The raising of the blockade would have been a very foolish step."

Regarding the actual shortage of food, here is a dispatch from Cologne from Philip Gibbs to his paper, the London *Daily Chronicle:*

"So far I can not find any outward sign of hunger in Germany. There is good food to be had in all the hotels I have seen, and even in the country inns. The bread is coarse, but good butter comes for the asking. Meat seems plentiful. Cheese is served for breakfast instead of eggs or bacon. Coffee is *ersatz*, or substitute, made from corn, and not bad. There is no dearth of sugar. In the hotels potatoes and cabbages come up with the meat."

The Chronicle is a little sarcastic in its comment, and asks:

"Is not the humanity whine of the Hun analogous to the old story of the ruffian on trial, for murdering his father and his mother, who pleaded for pity for the 'Poor orphan!'?"

Meanwhile, Germany begs piteously for food, and at the same time, like a mangy dog, snaps at the hand that would feed. A dispatch to *The Chronicle* from its Amsterdam correspondent runs:

"Some journals are spiteful enough to cast doubt on the genuineness of the plans of the Entente and America to afford help, and they rage against the armistice conditions, particularly as they affect the food-supplies. The *Weser Zeitung* shouts that the 'Triumph of force and lies has been achieved. Right and equality, which we inscribed on our banners from the very first day on which the enemy fell upon us, have been defeated. The dictatorship of militarism has been victorious.'

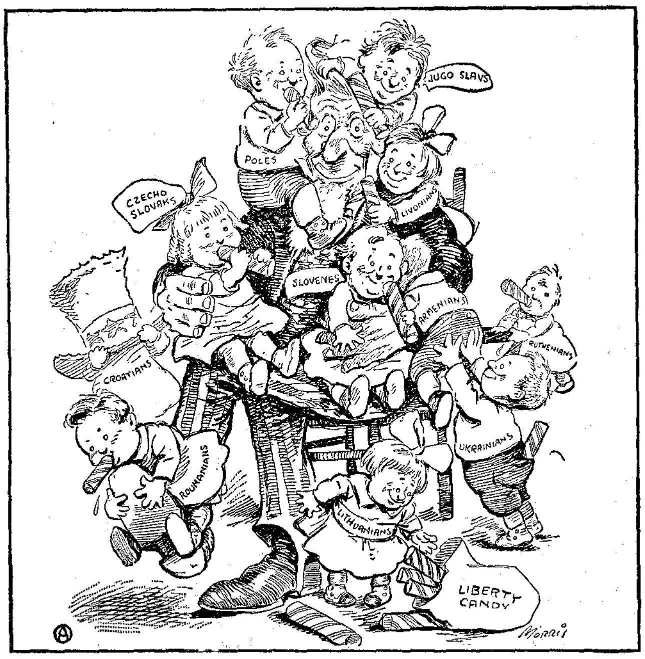
"To-day's *Kölnische Volkszeitung* is angry about the 'inhuman hunger war' and the 'criminal barbarism' of the Entente in continuing to 'starve' Germany.

"In the view of the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, the suggestion to use German ships for bringing food to Germany is merely robbery by England of Germany's ships.

"The Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* rails against the thanksgiving services held in England and terms them blasphemy, 'seeing by what inhuman means England waged war.'"

A CRITICAL MOMENT FOR JUGO-SLAVIA

LITTLE FAVOR has so far been shown by the Great Powers to the Jugo-Slavs. Poland, Finland, Bohemia, and the Lettish provinces have all been recognized as budding nations, but the Southern Slavs have had to be content with somewhat vague expressions indorsing their aims so far as the great nations are concerned. The London *New Europe*, a stanch and consistent friend of these peoples of *Servia Irredenta*, tells us that their fortunes have reached a critical stage. But before discussing the matter in detail it gives us some very necessary information as to who constitute the Jugo-Slavs. It says:



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THEIR UNCLE SAM ALSO.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"The Southern Slavs (Jugo-Slavs) are known under three national denominations — Servians, Croats, and Slovenes. They all demand union with Servia and Montenegro in one national state, and hence there can be no question of an independent Croatian, Bosnian, Dalmatian, or Slovene Kingdom, or Republic, or state in any form whatever. All reports, therefore, regarding the formation of separate independent states are unfounded. They are pure and simple inventions, and tend to compromise the idea of union of all Jugo-Slavs in one independent state.

"The Jugo-Slav National Council is representative of all Jugo-Slav lands—*i.e.*, Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, Istria, Gorizia-Gradisca, Quarnero Islands and Dalmatian Archipelago, and Southern Hungary—all lands inhabited by the Jugo-Slavs. Some of these lands are disputable between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, and their fate will be settled at the Peace Conference on the basis of the principle of nationality."

We learn that the aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs are likely to be hampered from two different quarters—first from Italy and then from Servia. Italy, the Jugo-Slavs tell us, aspires to make the Adriatic an Italian lake, and so has laid claim to more of the eastern shore than she is entitled to under the principle of nationality, and to-day by the terms of the armistice with Austria she holds almost all she has ever claimed. While Italy—in common with the other Allied Powers—has recognized as nations the Poles, Finns, Letts, and Czechs, all the Jugo-Slavs have obtained is this somewhat vague declaration which we quote from the Milan *Corriere della Sera:*

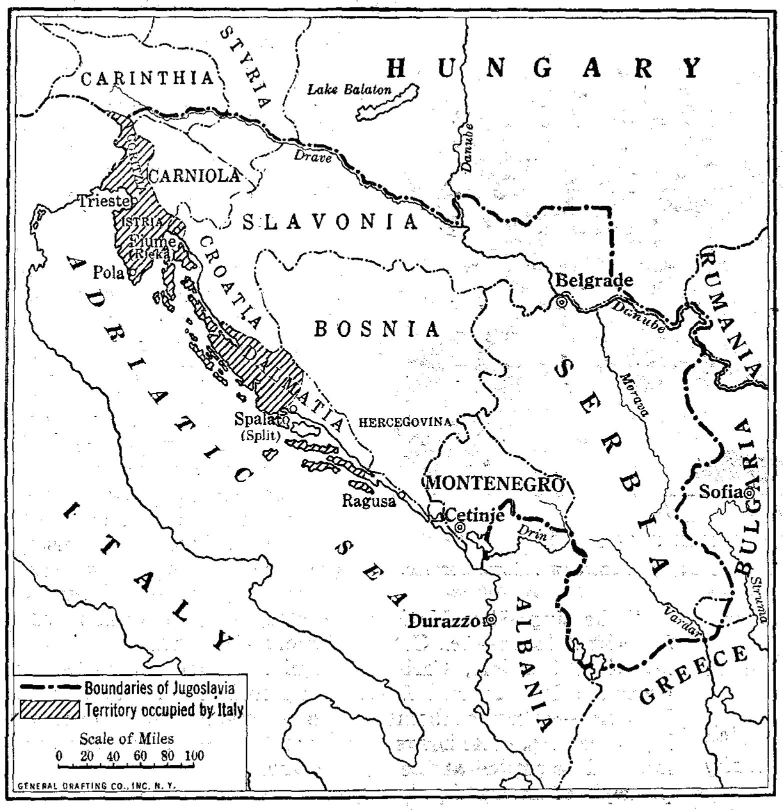
"The Council of Ministers resolves to inform the Allied governments that the Italian Government regards the movement of the Jugo-Slav peoples for the conquest of their independence and for their constitution into a free state as corresponding to the principles for which the Entente is fighting and also to the aims of a just and lasting peace."

Commenting on this statement, the London *Times* says:

"This is the first definite declaration of the Italian Government as a whole on the Jugo-Slav question. Altho the Prime Minister, Signor Orlando, associated himself with the resolution of the Rome Congress of Oppressed Austro-Hungarian Races last April, which recognized the 'unity and independence of the Jugo-Slav nation as a vital Italian interest,' the declaration officially issued by the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Italy on June 3 was restricted to 'an expression of earnest sympathy for the nationalistic aspirations toward freedom of the Czecho-Slovak and Jugo-Slav peoples.' On June 28 Mr. Lansing announced the determination of the United States Government to secure the freedom of all Slav races from German and Austrian domination. The French Foreign Minister, Mr. Pichon, foreshadowed, in a public statement early in July, the constitution of 'a Jugo-Slav state'; and Mr. Balfour declared at the Mansion House on July 25 his 'deep sympathy' with the statement of Servian-Jugo-Slav war-aims officially proclaimed by the Servian Minister."

The New Europe urges that—

"This is the moment for the constructive process to begin. There is not a moment to be lost. The accomplished fact of a general armistice leaves the field free for purely political operations, and detailed plans must at once be concerted for the general reconstruction of a new Europe. It is only too painfully true that the Allies are not ready for this important and critical stage of *la victoire intégrale.* Four years of war unprecedented in its horror have not been enough for the Allied statesmen to evolve a consistent and adequate policy, and it is not impossible that the Germans, meeting our representatives at the conference-table before we are agreed among ourselves, may be presented with an irresistible opportunity of dividing us during the negotiations. The new states, for instance, which will arise from the ashes of the old autocracies will need every help they can get in their first tentative experiments. No time should be lost in getting into touch with their accredited leaders and concerting with then any measures which may be necessary for helping them on to their legs."



JUGO-SLAVIA.

This map shows the Southern Slav provinces of the former Austrian Empire that desire to unite with Servia and Montenegro into one great Southern Slav state. It also shows the territory taken over by Italy under the Austrian armistice, part of which the Jugo-Slavs claim.

Turning now to the Servian side, *The New Europe* writes:

"The recognition of Jugo-Slavia by the Allies has been hitherto withheld. Such a recognition is a matter of urgent and vital necessity. The only reason why this step has not yet been found practicable is that, most unfortunately for the Jugo-Slavs and for ourselves, there is a state of disunion between the reactionary Servian Premier, Mr. Pašić, on the one hand, and the progressive and democratic Jugo-Slav Committee on the other. Mr. Pašić's leanings toward the rôle of an oriental Sultan are alone responsible for the cloud which at present hangs over the fair future of Jugo-Slavia. The urgent need of the moment is for an instant concentration of purpose on the basis of absolute equality between the two main branches of the Jugo-Slav race. With this end in view there should be immediately constituted (*a*) a responsible government, formed equally of Servians from Servia and Jugo-Slavs from what was Austria-Hungary (that is to say, that Belgrade and Agram should be partners on equal terms), and (*b*) a special commission for foreign affairs to sit in the West until the treaty of peace is signed, likewise constituted in equal proportions from the two Jugo-Slav branches, and coordinated by the Foreign Minister. It would be an auspicious act on the part of the Prince Regent if he were to place himself at the head of this movement, for the personal policy of Mr. Pašić is in a fair way to compromising the dynasty, and only prompt action can hope to save the situation.

"Another complication in the already delicate situation of the Jugo-Slavs has been gratuitously added by the terms of the Austrian armistice. Those terms prescribe, almost word for word, the iniquitous frontier-line of the Treaty of London. It is hard to understand this totally uncalled-for provocation toward the Jugo-Slavs. It is not as if it were demanded by any military exigency, for we need, and can obtain, guaranties far further afield—in particular as far as the railways to Vienna and Krakow. It is impossible in the terms of this armistice to avoid seeing again the effect of Baron Sonnino's reactionary policy. If this policy is allowed to prosper unchecked, if its attempt to lay hands on as many pawns as possible is not frustrated, there is a definite danger of permanent armed conflict between the two shores of the Adriatic, and such a conflict would have the immediate effect of weakening the Agram Government, and most likely of opening the flood-gates of Bolshevism."

The Manchester *Guardian* urges that prompt recognition of Jugo-Slavia by the Powers is a matter of elementary justice:

"The actual reason why the Southern Slavs are not yet recognized while even the Letts are is no doubt that Italy objects. If Italy objects, it is not on the ground of any principle—none can be alleged—but because she has certain territorial claims which can be satisfied only at the expense of the Southern Slavs. If the Southern Slavs are denied recognition by the Allies, are excluded from the conferences of the Allies in which the peace settlement is in large measure determined, they will not be able to defend their cause. But how can this be defended? How can it encourage people to believe that the victorious governments are sincere in their professions that they mean to reconstitute the world by the light of justice?"

ENGLAND RULED BY FOREIGNERS—A correspondent in the London *New Witness* recently pointed out that "England is suffering from foreign domination." He wrote: "We are governed by the Welsh, prayed at by the Scots, and preyed upon by the Irish." From a note in the London *Evening Standard* the genuine native-born Englishman does not seem to have much to say nowadays. It writes:

"The Versailles Conference is considering decisions which may affect the fate of Great Britain for generations.

"A correspondent points out that on this conference our country is represented by:

One Welshman (Mr. Lloyd George).
One Scottish Canadian (Mr. Bonar Law).
One Jew (Lord Reading).
Four Scotsmen (Mr. Balfour, Sir Eric Geddes, Marshal Haig, and Admiral Wemyss).
One Englishman (Lord Milner).

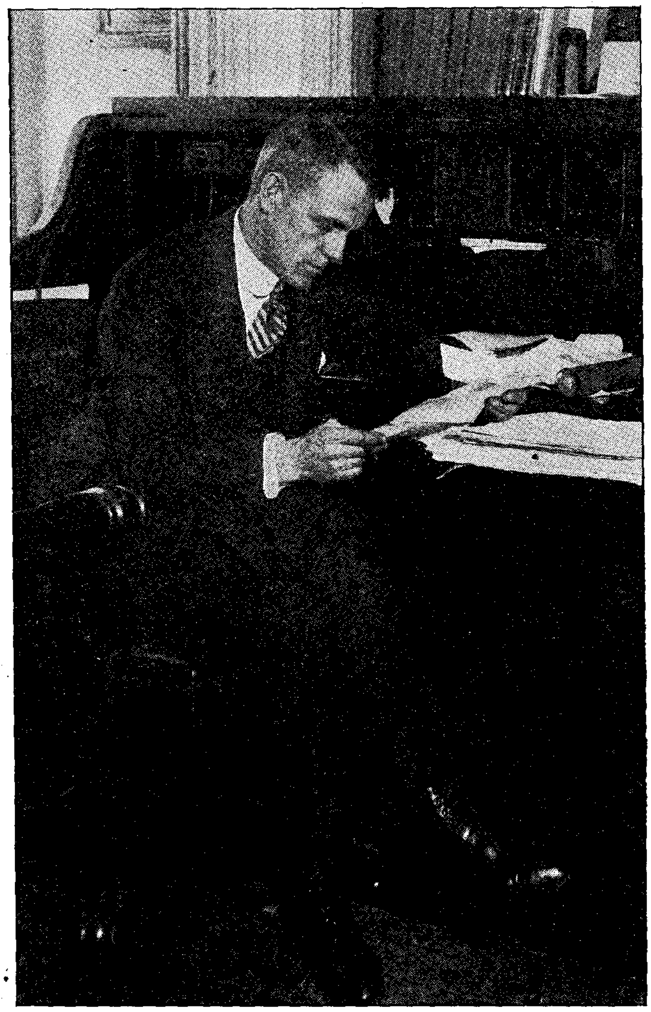
"'Is this not,' he asks, 'a humiliating position for the country south of the Tweed—the so-called 'predominant partner'? England proper is said to contribute seventy to eighty per cent. of the men in the British Army, ninety per cent. in the British Navy, and about ninety per cent. of the British war-expenditure. Yet she has only one Englishman to make her voice heard at this crisis in her history."

Oddly enough—tho *The Evening Standard* omits to mention it—the one Englishman cited, Lord Milner, was actually born in Germany and his father before him, since his grandfather, a physician, settled there, without losing touch with England or acquiring German citizenship.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WIRELESS EMANCIPATED BY AN AMERICAN INVENTOR

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY has been held down and hampered, ever since its invention, by what the operators call "static"—the presence of free electricity in the air, which often interfered with the working of the apparatus so as to make it practically useless. During the last year of the war, we are now told, the Allied nations have not had to deal with this obstacle. It has been removed for them by an improvement discovered by the chief engineer of the Marconi Company, which, after fifteen years of research, was about to be made public when the United States entered the war. Placed at government disposal, this invention has been a military secret until now, when its existence is announced by Edward J. Nally, general manager of the company. As he does not go so far as to describe and explain the device, its results and their far-reaching importance must be accepted on his word; but the electrical papers treat his announcement as authoritative. Says *The Electrical World* (New York, November 23), quoting Mr. Nally:



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ROY A. WEAGANT.

His fifteen years of "Edisonian perseverance" are rewarded with a discovery scientists throughout the world have been seeking.

"Ever since the genius of Marconi made wireless telegraphy a fact, the only limitations of this method of communication was the deadly phenomena of 'static conditions.' It was 'static'—the presence of a large amount of uncontrolled electricity in the air—that at the beginning of the war often entirely prostrated the wireless service even between the most powerful stations erected in Europe and America. Static conditions were responsible for abnormal delays and for the mutilation of words in wireless messages.

"It was the one great obstacle to continuous communication by means of electromagnetic waves in the air. So baffling was the problem that Marconi issued a personal appeal to every wireless operator in the world to record his observations and to collect data on the subject. Some of the leading scientific minds in the universe struggled to overcome the effects of the static disturbances. World-wide researches were instituted and large sums of money expended, but the end sought was not obtained.

"It remained for an American radio expert, Roy A. Weagant, chief engineer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, to discover the solution of the static problem. Weagant practically had devoted his life to a study of this perplexing phenomenon, and the result of fifteen years of experimental work was about to be published to the world when the United States entered the Great War.

"Altho patent applications had been made and the claims allowed by the United States Patent Office, the Weagant system was immediately placed at the disposal of the American Government, and every precaution was taken to keep the invention secret until the discovery could be safely announced. With the spirit of research that has made the Navy such a magnificent arm of our military service, officials of the Navy Department assigned naval experts to cooperate with the inventor in installing experimental stations in various parts of the country. These stations are now receiving messages from all the high-power wireless stations of the world.

"With the consent of the Marconi Company, the United States Navy Department disclosed the Weagant invention to our Allies, and special representatives of the French and British Governments were sent here to study the system.

"Among the revolutionary changes that the new system effects in wireless installations will be the immediate disappearance of the huge steel towers heretofore built at great height to catch the incoming wireless waves. Equipped with the Weagant invention, the wireless receiving antennæ are stretched merely a few feet above the ground.

"Heretofore, also, the increasing number of high-power stations that were being erected in every part of the world raised the difficult question of 'interference.' Crossing wireless messages that shot through the ether sometimes made the wireless signals so indistinct that they could not be understood or drowned the weaker transmission entirely. The Weagant system, based on a unique selective principle, eliminates interference and permits absolutely clear communication, regardless of the operation of other stations even in the immediate vicinity."

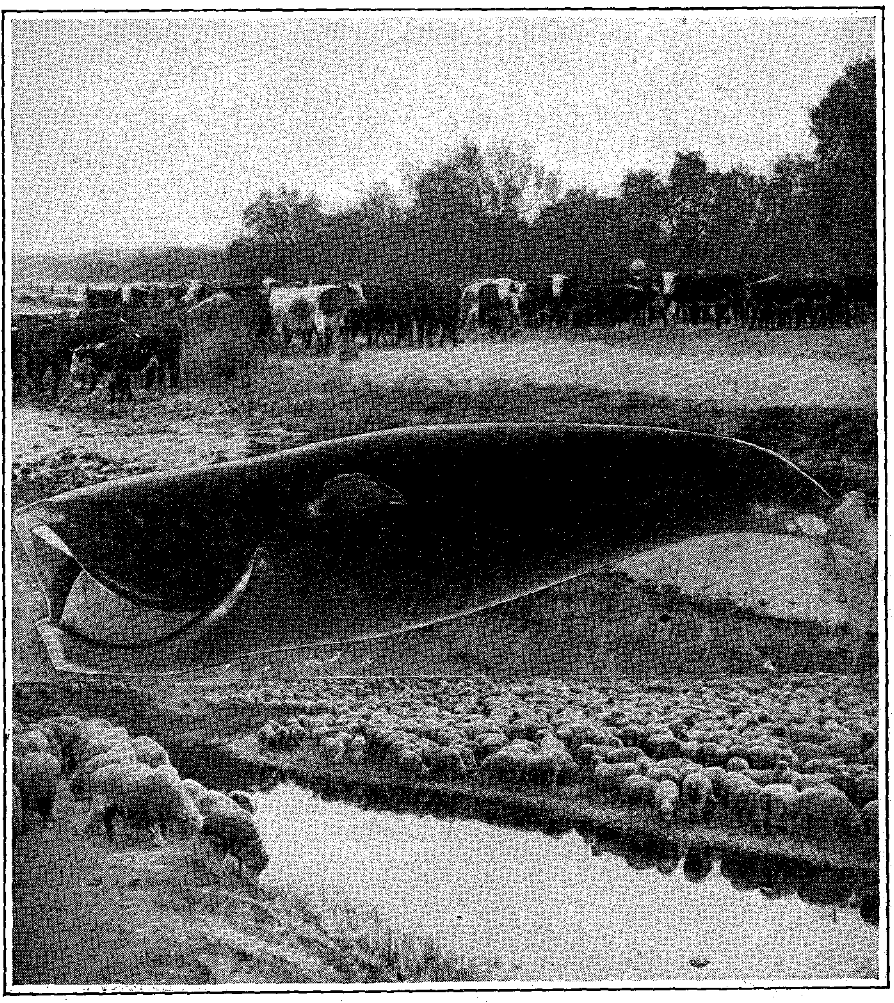
Commenting editorially on this announcement, *The Electrical World* says:

"Clearly, these are highly important and most beneficent improvements that Mr. Weagant has bestowed on radio service. In fact, he has given it such an impetus as to make it a most formidable rival to submarine cable service. Its improved value in communicating with and between vessels at sea and thereby helping to reduce the loss of life from possible shipwrecks is alone a gift of outstanding benefit to humanity.

"The disclosure of Mr. Weagant's invention, which was developed as the result of Edisonian perseverance, is but the first announcement of a series of almost marvelous developments that have resulted from the intensified scientific research undertaken to insure and hasten successful termination of the war."

NINETY-NINE PER CENT. STARVATION

If a fat man, weighing something like two hundred pounds, could reduce himself by fasting to two pounds, he would perform no greater feat than that of certain jellyfishes described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, November 23). The writer gives credit for his facts to *The Scotsman.* A 99 per cent. reduction in weight is an impossibility to any vertebrate, because his skeleton is unaffected by fasting. A man's bones weigh as much when he is lean as when he is fat. But the jellyfish has no bones and consists largely of structureless tissue that plays the practical part of a storage-reservoir of food-material. Starve the creature and it simply shrinks to almost nothing, while retaining life and identity, a very useful ability in times of food shortage such as we have been having. Says the paper named above:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE EDIBLE FLESH OF ONE WHALE EQUALS IN BULK THAT OF 100 STEERS OR 500 SHEEP, AND IT "TASTES REMARKABLY LIKE BEEF."

"Jellyfishes are carnivorous and live upon nothing else than their fellow dwellers in the ocean, and these, as every one knows, they capture by means of poisoned threads shot from many-armed batteries. Many feed almost entirely upon smaller jellyfishes of other sorts, some cannibalistic forms engulf their own kind, other large species catch fishes, but most prefer the lesser organisms, especially small crustacea and fish eggs, which form a rich population in all the seas.

"As this floating population is in quantity, so the jellyfishes wax in size and strength. In our temperate seas and in the colder northern ocean minute floating life is more rich in numbers than it is in the tropic oceans; and in the cold northern oceans the largest jellyfish are found. Recent discoveries have shown that the jellyfish puts its surplus stores of food to good use. As it feeds it increases in size, and a great proportion of its new growth is due to the increase of the solid mass of jelly which lies between the outer surfaces of the bell or 'umbrella.'

"To the jellyfish this structureless mass is what its hump is to the camel—a store of food-material laid up against evil days to come. When natural food runs short owing, perhaps, to the coming of colder weather, and the consequent disappearance or migration to deeper waters of the small fry of the ocean, the jellyfish is compelled to fall back upon its own reserves of food. Its vitality is now derived in part from the absorption of its own jelly. A jellyfish from which all food was kept continued to live for at least forty-two days, but at what cost! It gradually shrank in size till but a ghost of its former self remained, for the jelly disappeared as energy; at the beginning of the experiment it weighed just one hundred times more that it weighed at the end.

"Whether this self-sustenance is a normal phase in the yearly round of jellyfishes, or is an exceptional response to peculiar conditions of starvation, has yet to be discovered."

WHALE-STEAKS

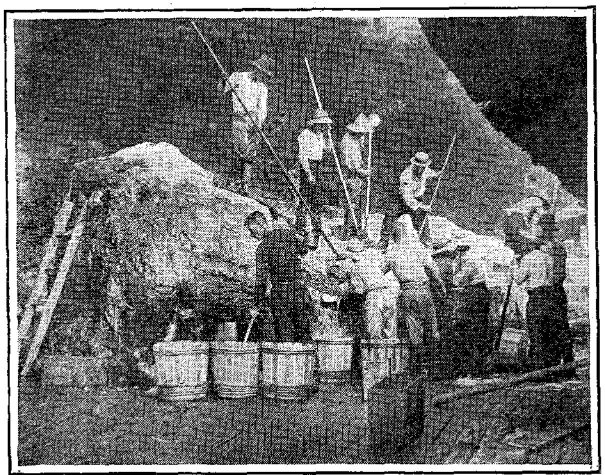
Americans are learning to like whale meat. Other nations have always liked it, but we are slow to adopt what we consider foreign foods, altho there is nothing particularly foreign about the whale. The Food Administration is responsible for our early attempts at eating whale, but, according to a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 16), our liking bids fair to grow and spread after the emergency that gave rise to it has passed. During the war the production of whale meat has enabled us to keep the usual supply of domestic animals nearly normal and has released ample meats of other types for the maintenance of our military and naval forces. Plants for preparing whale meat, storage-houses for keeping it, and vessels for its distribution, are now scattered along the North Pacific coast. Seven stations have thus disposed of about one thousand whales this season—all of which we have eaten. Readers who have never knowingly consumed whale are invited to reflect on the fact that it tastes remarkably like beef. The original owner of that luscious steak you ate last night may possibly have swum the North Pacific instead of galloping about on the grassy plains of Texas. We read:

"The meat of the whale extends in great masses from the base of the skull to the tail fin and downward to the middle line, or completely over the rib section. This meat, all of it of the same quality, amounts to ten tons for each fifty feet of length and each fifty tons gross weight of the whale. Above these dimensions there may be fifteen tons of solid whale flesh of best eating quality. In other words, one-fifth of a whale is meat, without computing the other parts, such as the heart, etc., that are edible. The steer, being also a mammal, with nearly identical skeletonic structure, represents almost precisely the same proportions. That is to say, a steer weighing 1,000 pounds has 200 pounds of beef, but only a proportion of its meat of the first class such as characterizes nearly the whole whale flesh. A 50-foot, 50-ton whale, then, represents in bulk a herd of 100 steers of one-half ton weight each. He represents as much meat also as the herd. He is also equal to 500 sheep of 200 pounds each or to 300 hogs of 350 pounds each.

"Of course, steers range up to a ton of weight, with a corresponding increase of weight of flesh. But a whale also weighs up to 75 tons, representing a herd of 150 steers of a half-ton weight each. Any way you look at it, the whale has advantages over beef cattle. He requires no herdsmen or cowboys to care for him. He and his wife rear, feed, and guard their own young without any assistance from laborers. There is no cost to any one to feed him or his family; no food, clothes, or fuel to buy, with corresponding labor to produce them. When wanted, the whale is in his given haunts, ready to be taken. No butchering is required for him, the harpoon gun lands the fatal stroke. All you have to do is to haul him out and cut him up. The cost of whatever processes are required to put a whale on the market is so small in comparison with that of breeding and rearing a steer that Americans, like the Japanese, will soon have meat as good as the best parts of beef at probably not over fifteen cents per pound and in as large quantities as any family needs. . . . . . .

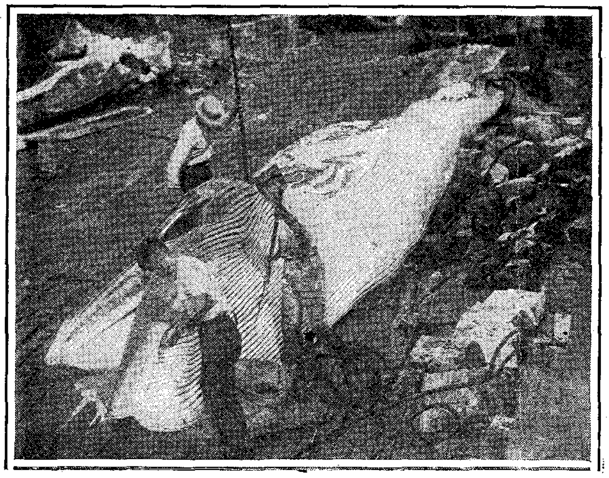
"A whale is a mammal, not a fish. It produces its young alive and suckles them the same as a cow. Its flesh looks like that of beef, altho admittedly a little coarser in texture, and it has a slight flavor of venison. Whale steaks and roast whale have been served in several of the leading New York restaurants for some time past, having had a preliminary test at Delmonico's restaurant. New York *chefs* have developed the best methods of cooking and serving, and have found that it yields to as many forms of preparation as beef. There is little to distinguish it from beef, when served on the table, either in appearance, aroma, or taste. Many would be deceived into thinking it beef if not told what had been served. It is only in America that whale meat is a novelty. In Asia and elsewhere whale meat is the staple food.

"Whale meat has every advantage over beef—mutton—pork. In the first place, the whale is a diseaseless mammal, and its salt-water habitats contribute to its freshness, cleanness, digestibility, and healthfulness as food. On the contrary, cattle are subject to tuberculosis and foot-and-mouth and other diseases more or less communicable to humans. As an example, according to the statistics issued by the University of California, a billion pounds of pork are annually lost to America from hog-cholera. Sheep are subject to foot-and-mouth and other diseases. Disease also is destructive to immense numbers of the poultry and domestic food-bird families. In brief, we have diseased meats of all descriptions, if bred on land, and no diseases to worry about if bred in salt water. The meat of the back of the whale further differs from that of all other edible mammals, in that it is uniform, that is, all roasts and steaks, and also boneless. Its sirloin section, of some ten tons, is entirely lacking in those tough, cheap, and nearly inedible parts characteristic of beef, which some of us have to consume or go without meat because of the cost."



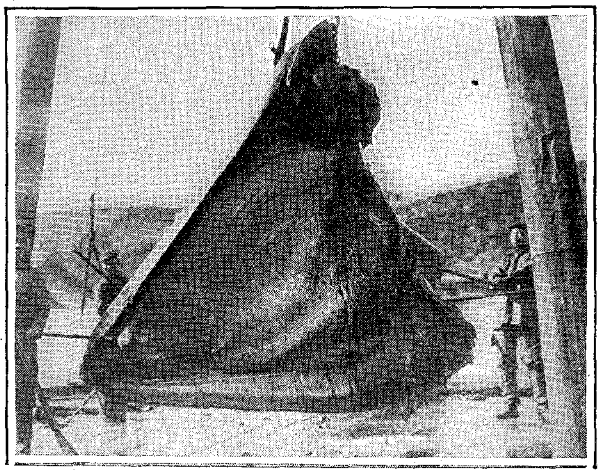
ONE OF THE WHALE'S MANY USES.

Liquid spermaceti being drained from the head of a sperm-whale.



CARVING THE WHALE.

Japanese whalers cutting a finback for meat and other uses.



A LARGE PORTION OF TONGUE.

Three-thousand-pound edible tongue of a Pacific gray whale.

In conclusion, the writer quotes Dr. Roy C. Andrews's book on "Whale Hunting with the Camera" to the effect that few people realize the great part whale meat plays in the life of the poorer Japanese, who cannot afford to buy beef. For shipping purposes it is cooked in great kettles, canned, and sent to all parts of the Empire.

THE UNITED STATES EQUAL TO EUROPE

THAT THE UNITED STATES is as large as all Europe, not only in geographical extent, but in resources and ability, we are assured by J. R. Finlay, a mining engineer of New York, writing in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, November 23). Mr. Finlay's article, which he entitles "Readjustment, Not Reconstruction," is intended to emphasize the importance of mining enterprise in the coming economic readjustment of the world, but it is interesting on account of the evidence he puts forth to show how large our own country looms at the present time. At the outset the writer calls our attention to the simple geographical comparison of areas, familiar to the pupils of every common school. Doctrinaires may remind us, he says, that space is not greatness; that our presumed bigness is a mere aggravation of our littleness—for are we not little in spirit, art, and ideas? But tho disclaiming membership in the "spread-eagle class of patriots," Mr. Finlay disagrees with the self-disparaging doctrinaires, and joins forces with the geographers. He writes:

"That the United States is, in sober truth, equal to the whole of Europe in those elements that constitute national strength—industrial, political, military, or naval—is the main fact to consider in all discussions of reconstruction. Moreover, I imagine that well-informed men in Europe may recognize the fact more clearly than we do. . . . . .

"The war has proved one thing so thoroughly that we may take it for an axiom—namely, that the mass of military power is about equal to the mass of industrial power. The same organizing forces that create one create the other. A weak industrial nation is not a great military nation, and the people who try to make it so will find that they are building up a sophistry. On the other hand, a strong industrial nation is not necessarily a military one, but that is a matter of its own option. It can be, whenever it wants to be; and it will want to be whenever it feels a necessity strong enough.

"Another axiom is that political power—international influence—is in proportion to this interchangeable industrial or military power. I say power, not the assertion of power, or the use of it. . . .

"Another axiom is that the industrial power of a nation is not measured by gold or by foreign trade or by bank statements. It is simply the producing capacity of the people, which will be a function of their numbers multiplied by their efficiency and again by their natural resources. Another axiom, which brings us nearer home, is that industrial power is based on mining, for the fundamentals of manufacture are dug from the ground. . . . Still another axiom is that the cheapest place to manufacture iron is the cheapest place to manufacture machinery and the cheapest place to run that machinery. Therefore, industrial activity centers in the area of iron manufacture.

"I have called these statements axioms, because they seem so to me. They may not be accepted without question; but I think they will stand analysis, and I proffer them as starting-points for political and economic speculations. If these statements are true, what is the arithmetic?

"This country uses as much coal as all Europe put together—600,000,000 tons a year. It produces as much iron as all Europe put together; and twice as much copper as all the rest of the world. It has as much land as all Europe, and that land is just as good as, if not better than, that of Europe. Capital is produced not by a mass of peasants, however industrious those peasants may be. The Chinese are industrious, but they have no capital. The Russians are sturdy workers, but they have none either. Capital is produced by profitable and organized industries. By this measure we shall find that the United States produces as much capital as all Europe combined.

"It strikes me that the amount of coal consumed by a nation may be taken as a fair, tho perhaps a rough, measure of the use of machinery, as well as of the organization of industry. This idea has excited indignation, I believe, among some, but it is not unreasonable. A better measure would be the sum total of mechanical power; but the statistics of that, except for coal, are not so easily obtained. The United States uses its share of water-power, and of gas-power too, probably in full proportion.

"Some critics complain that this mass of crude force is no measure of soul, of intelligence, or of grace. Perhaps it isn't; but our most soulful national competitors would like to have it, just the same. I do not claim that machinery produces our intelligence. I claim that our intelligence produces the machinery. Judged by the amount of machinery produced, the United States may claim considerable intelligence. I am willing to believe that moral, artistic, and other desirable qualities are somewhere tucked away in that intelligence."

What has all this to do with reconstruction? Have not these facts been measurably true any time these last twenty-five years? Yes, answers Mr. Finlay, they have been true; but it took a war to make ourselves and the rest of the world conscious of it. That is the function of wars. A war is not won by forces that were in existence before it began. Thus, in making plans for the future, it is necessary to pay attention to the proportion of things established by the war. To quote further:

"In former times the United States went to foreign countries for money; now they will come here. The lender is the banker. The United States is already a creditor nation to the extent of a good many billions, and I imagine that the part it will play in the reconstruction of Europe will add a good many billions more. In the days before the war who ever heard of an American buying the bonds of foreign governments? Now look at the list published every day in the Stock Exchange reports! Our banks have begun to establish branch offices in foreign countries, and it is probable that they will find increasing reason to do so. I suppose Americans will soon be trading in the bonds and stocks not only of foreign nations and cities but also of foreign business enterprises. . . . . . .

"Recent events have shown that the United States is not detached from the rest of the world, and also that it has a giant's power. There will be a certain temptation to use this power to exploit blatant conceits and emotional fancies, as well as new social and economic theories. There will be more need than ever for sound education and common sense."

SUBSTITUTES FOR WAR

MAN IS A BORN FIGHTER, and if we are to abolish war we shall have to find a substitute. Those who hope to do it by altering human nature are altogether too trusting, thinks Paul Popenoe, who contributes to *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington) an article entitled "Is War Necessary?" The impulse to conflict, he asserts, is a normal one and can not be abolished by appeal to reason or sentiment. The problem, which is one for the biologist to solve, is that of providing some useful outlet for this fighting instinct, instead of allowing it to expend itself solely in bloodshed and destruction. How can the explosive forces that break out now and then in economic catastrophe be penned up so that they may be utilized for the progress of civilization instead of for its destruction? There have been several useful suggestions, and Mr. Popenoe gives them in some detail. He writes:

"The history of the race has left its mark in every man and woman. Through millions of years mankind fought its way upward. Every individual had to fight to avoid becoming the food of some carnivorous beast. He had to fight against the forces of nature. He had, further, to fight with his own fellows, to some extent, for food, shelter, and a mate. Any male who could not and would not fight when necessary had small chance of leaving any offspring. It is natural, then, that every human male should still have an inborn disposition to war, that, once it has been aroused by the appropriate stimuli, 'the impulse to war is stronger than the desire to live.' As an organism, man is probably better organized to fight than to do anything else.

"War being instinctive in its origin, being an expression of man's inherited nature, it can not be reasoned out of existence. 'If men's actions sprang from desires for what would, in fact, bring happiness,' Bertrand Russell points out in his notable book, 'Why Men Fight,' 'the purely rational arguments against war would long ago have put an end to it. What makes war difficult to suppress is that it springs from an impulse, rather than from a calculation of the advantages to be derived from war.'

"Militarists have long recognized this fact and made the most of it. The fighting instinct being the strongest that men possess, militarists think that it is utopian to talk of suppressing it. So far as the immediate future is concerned, this is certainly true. But it is the function of science to take a long look ahead."

The biologist recognizes, Mr. Popenoe goes on to say, that man, as an animal, still possesses the strongly developed impulse to fight. The principal difference is that most animals fight primarily against environment, including all other animals, rather than against their own species. Man long ago got the best of his environment, and his disposition for physical combat has to find expression partly in sports, partly in work, and partly in fighting other members of his own species. To quote and condense further:

"The impulse to war, then, is not only deeply ingrained in man's inherent nature, but it is far more complex and firmly entrenched than is generally suspected. It is not surprizing that many persons have considered war not only natural but inevitable.

"Given that man has such inherited impulses, what is he to do with them? Any disposition that is balked, that fails to find expression, sets up a nervous tension and leads to a degenerate condition, if not to a neurotic one. The problem of science is to find a satisfactory substitute for war; to furnish men with the combat which their systems crave, but to make this combat productive instead of destructive.

"William James pointed this out clearly in his famous essay on 'The Moral Equivalent of War.' He suggested a universal conscription of youth, not for military training, but for a fight with the environment in the old, prehistoric way—in reclamation projects, for example. At the same time, the stimuli to war must be reduced by a more rational system of education. Major Crile points out that many of the activities of normal life give vent to the bellicose disposition. Captain Cannon points out that modern warfare no longer satisfies the emotional nature of man as it once did. The exhilaration of a charge across No Man's Land is undeniable; but charges nowadays are few and far between, and most of warfare is of a routine, mechanical nature. War as a psychological instrument for giving 'tone' to a nation has been developed too far, he says, and something else is now required. From the physical point of view, he thinks greater extension of competitive athletics would be valuable, and he cites the case of the Igorot head-hunters of the Philippines, who were turned from the war-path by the Americans and now find an outlet for their energies in sports. From the moral point of view, he thinks the fighting spirit of men should rather be turned against the environment. The great battle should be against pain, disease, poverty, and sin, and international warfare of the present kind should rather be regarded as dissension in the ranks.

"Professor Russell's discussion of the substitutes for war has been more thoroughgoing than that of any one else. The first thought that naturally occurs, he says, 'is that it would be well if men were more under the dominion of reason. But it is not by reason alone that wars can be prevented, but by a positive life of impulses and passions antagonistic to those that lead to war. It is the life of impulse that needs to be changed, not only the life of conscious thought.

"The biologist will not, of course, make the mistake of thinking that there is any one panacea which will abolish war. Neither universal democracy nor an omnipotent League to Enforce Peace will suffice by itself, although both these developments would be highly desirable.

"The means for reducing the number of wars in the future may be divided in two classes. First, there must be a reduction in the number and intensity of the stimuli which now stir up the war-impulse; this requires changed methods in teaching history and patriotism, and doubtless numerous changes in the organization of society. Secondly, there must be attempts to guide the impulse to war into productive channels. Universal conscription, as William James suggested, would not only aid largely in this, but would also give the nation an immense army of vigorous young men, to be called upon at any time when the backward state of civilization in other nations made it impossible for this nation to avoid going to war."

HOW THE "FLU" MASK TRAPS THE GERM

A LARGE-MESHED FISH-NET bears about the same sizal relation to a swarm of flies as the common gauze mask bears to the influenza germs it is supposed to stop; and for this reason doctors, and other persons who know something about germs, have been moved to comment either pityingly or sarcastically on the common public assumption that such masks afford protection. The openings in an influenza mask, as seen under a microscope, are enormous, while the influenza germ, even under high magnifying power, remains almost invisible. Nevertheless, public opinion is right, and a part, at least, of scientific opinion is wrong, for the influenza mask really does protect, and certain experts offer explanations as to how it does it. A writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) deals entertainingly with the beginning, progress, and present state of the controversy. The commonest argument against the "flu" masks, the writer notes, is that the openings in the mask bear the same relation in size to a microbe as a barn door to a mouse. For example, a doctor recently wrote to a daily paper protesting against the use of these masks, saying:

> "If the gauze worn over the face is expected to prevent the entrance of microorganisms to the respiratory tract it seems that the absurdity would be apparent to those who know that Pfeiffer's bacillus, pneumococci, or streptococci, must be magnified many hundreds of times to be visible at all, and that if the ordinary gauze mask be magnified to the same extent it would show the meshes to be so large as to apparently offer no obstruction to the house-fly. Such an attempt to mechanically prevent germ invasion might be compared to fencing against fleas in Florida with barbed wire."

This, comments the writer of the article, sounds very plausible, but is fallacious reasoning. The very same sort of argument was used nearly half a century ago against filtering water to remove typhoid germs:

> "The argument then took this form: 'The interstices between the grains of sand in a filter are as large compared with the typhoid bacillus as a house door is to a mouse. If all the doors of a house were open, a mouse could pass from garret to cellar without being stopt. How absurd, then, is the belief that a typhoid germ can be caught while wandering through a layer of sand a foot or two thick.'
>
> "It seems very 'absurd,' doesn't it? Yet when an actual count of the germs in a drop of raw water was made, and a similar count was made of the germs in the same water after filtration through a thin bed of sand, it was found that only one germ in a hundred had passed through! 'Incredible,' but true. Of one hundred 'mice' that started in at the garret to go downstairs, only one reached the cellar, altho every door was open. Now this was no speculation or guess. The microscope, after Dr. Robert Koch's discoveries forty years ago, could be used to count the microbes in a measured volume of water even as one might count mice in a trap. And the microscope made it certain that, somehow or other, porous filter sand does stop most of the microbes in water.
>
> "It is eighty years ago this very year since a British civil engineer, James Simpson, finished at Chelsea, London, the first sand-filter plant for a city. It was intended primarily to remove the visible impurities of the Thames water. Little did he or any one else dream that the real danger in using that water was the invisible living things that inhabited it; for Pasteur had not yet shown that many diseases are caused by microbes, and Koch had not perfected the microscopic detection of germs. Yet it began at once to be noticed that typhoid fever was less prevalent than it had ever been.
>
> "Not until about forty years ago was it fully demonstrated that filtration can be so scientifically conducted, by the aid of microscopic counts of bacteria, as to remove almost all danger of contracting typhoid from drinking water.
>
> "Then came another great discovery, namely, that a minute quantity of chlorin is deadly to typhoid germs. One drop of liquid chlorin in two barrels of water is the average dose, but it usually suffices to kill nearly every typhoid germ. When the discovery of chlorination of water was announced, it also was 'argued off the floor.' . . . 'Consider,' they say, 'the absurdity of trying to kill the millions of microbes in a barrel of water by merely adding half a drop of liquid chlorin.' Yes, it was perfectly absurd, but the microbes all died; perhaps by laughing themselves to death over the absurdity of it.
>
> "In drawing an analogy between a flea and a microbe, several elements of difference are usually overlooked. A flea not only is capable of locomotion, but can direct his motions by the sense of smell. A microbe, on the other hand, is helplessly and aimlessly carried along by currents of air or water. In the case of microbes that are inhaled, it seems likely that most of them are either attached to particles of dust or to small globules of moisture. In either case, if the mask stops the grain of dust or globule of water the germ itself is caught also."

EARTHQUAKE WEATHER—A recent article in *The Monthly Weather Review* revives the old question whether a particular type of weather does or does not prevail just before an earthquake. Says this paper:

> "The expression 'earthquake weather' is frequently heard in California and in some other regions subject to earthquakes. It is applied to a heavy, oppressive feeling in the air: heat, calm, little cloud, and more or less haze. This is much the same kind of weather as prevails before a summer thunderstorm, and perhaps the popular mind has extended the association from one phenomenon to the other.
>
> "Professor Humphreys, in charge of the seismological work of the United States Weather Bureau, has made the plausible suggestion that the 'earthquake weather' notion is probably of psychological origin; the general state of irritation and sensitiveness produced by the kind of weather above described inclines us to sharper observation of earthquake disturbances and accentuates the impression they make on our senses; thus we retain more vivid memories of the quakes occurring during such weather than of those occurring on more soothing days.
>
> "In some countries particular forms of cloud are alleged to forbode earthquakes, and there is a wide-spread belief that earthquake shocks produce mist, fog, and rain. The idea that barometric fluctuations are connected with earthquakes rests upon a much more substantial foundation."

LETTERS AND ART

ROSTAND

Photographs by Dornac, Reutlinger, Boyer, Mairet, and others.

ROSTAND AND THE CHARACTERS IN HIS PLAYS.

The central part of the illustration represents a possible dream of the principal characters in his best-known plays. Reading from the left-hand top corner round to the right, the figures are *L'Aiglon* (Bernhardt), *Percinet*, from "Les Romanesques," *Cyrano* (Coquelin), *La Samaritaine* (Bernhardt), *Sylvette*, *Flambeau* (Coquelin), *Roxane*, and *Melissinde* (Bernhardt), from "La Princesse Lointaine." Round the border are placed portraits of the players who took the chief parts in "Chantecler." 1, Madame Simone le Bargy (*The Pheasant*); 2, M. Coquelin (*The Dog*); 3, M. Galipaux (*The Blackbird*); 4, M. Rosemberg (*The Cock*—on tour); 5, M. Chabert (*The Cat*); 6, Mlle. A. Leriche (*The Guinea-Fowl*); 7, M. Dorival (*The Screech-owl*).

THE AMERICAN TEMPER has often been said to be more akin to the French than to that of our blood cousins of England. Perhaps this accounts for the success that the plays of Edmond Rostand, who died in Paris on December 2, had in America. The New York *Sun* declares that they were "more widely known and more highly appreciated in America than in any other land except his own native France," and it accounts for the fact on the ground that his plays were given in America "almost simultaneously with their production at Paris." The acclaim echoing through the French press must have helped, but does it account for the demand? Oddly enough, the latest newspapers from London speak of the belated production of "L'Aiglon" there. In this country not only Mme. Bernhardt has shown us the young Napoleon in French, but Miss Maude Adams has brought him and the hero of "Chantecler" to thousands to whom the French tongue is unknown. Besides the French actor, Coquelin, we had such leaders of the American stage as the late Richard Mansfield and Miss Ada Rehan to show us the love scenes of *Cyrano* and *Roxane*. Then, as *The Sun* also points out, Rostand's works were eagerly read in the original and in translations. "The 'Chantecler,' perhaps, had the greatest popularity in America; but 'Cyrano,' which one of his brother French dramatists pronounced 'the finest dramatic poem of a half century,' was very generally liked and admired on account of its unusual brightness and brilliance." Such considerations support the fact of his popular appeal. The judicious, of course, are not wholly led captive. The New York *Evening Post* quotes Henry James's keen phrase for Rostand's genius—"merciless virtuosity of expression," tho the maker of it admitted freely the "kindlier judgment" of the world of theatergoers. The *Evening Post* writer probes deeper:

"The wearied last years of the nineteenth century suddenly found themselves confronted with this gorgeous and luxuriant blossoming of an almost Elizabethan gift, and rejoiced accordingly. The trick could still be turned, and the public of cheap magazines and Sunday editions could still be captured for true dramatic poetry. Fancy, wit, hyperbole, a fantastic but inexhaustible torrent of epithet, united with a real romantic spirit, gave Rostand his grip on a world-wide audience. 'Cyrano' was not the romance of older days, of Hugo or De Musset. It was more sprightly and sparkling than the one, and more full of popular vigor than the other; it made fewer demands for depth of emotion and spirituality than either. It glittered and dazzled and amused; a meal of dainties, like *Ragenau's* pastry, fragrant and tempting, spread before a prose-jaded generation.

"All the elements of success were in this play, as in those that followed. The earlier 'Princesse Lointaine' made a finer appeal, has a more rounded mood, sparkles less, but glows more. Yet 'Cyrano' possesses a universal theme. Its subject, moreover, is one for which Rostand's genius was eminently fitted. He could let his fancy run wild within the spacious enclosure of *Cyrano's* tragic misunderstanding. The plot carries the imagery; and the riot of imagery, like the vine of roses that runs up to *Roxane's* balcony, covers the tragedy of the plot. The flavor of *D'Artagnan* is in 'Cyrano,' of duels and mighty feats of arms, but also a most un-Dumas-like tenderness. The drama, above all, is splendidly playable, full of fine scenes and resonant rhetoric. The verse acts, which is truly a rare quality in dramatic verse. The famous 'nose' speech really would force gesture out of a scarecrow; and the equally moving speech, with its constant refrain, in the second act, of 'No, I thank you,' in which *Cyrano* refuses to truckle to *Richelieu* for patronage, ending, 'Not to mount high, perchance, but mount alone!' gives a superb opportunity for legitimate bravura."

After a recognition of Rostand's "extraordinary qualities," the "more discerning," thinks *The Evening Post*, "must be inclined to agree with James in his general verdict":

"If that stale old distinction between wit and imagination were still valid, it would be applicable to the author of 'Cyrano,' 'L'Aiglon,' and 'Chantecler.' He plays with language like a juggler who keeps on adding one more ball to those already in the air. But, when the balls drop, when the actor's voice ceases to resound, Rostand also ceases to echo in the soul. 'Cyrano' remains a fancy. Think of *Cyrano* in Shakespeare's hands! In Rostand's own he never grows beyond the proportion of the original idea; the vast depths and heights that his situation might lead him to plumb stay sealed. Beneath the effervescence of fancy lurks a certain barrenness. The same might be said of 'L'Aiglon.' What theme more vast and noble, opening up more vistas, in the *Hamlet* vein! Yet, with all its rhetoric, and one, theatrically speaking, magnificent scene, the young, disinherited *Napoleon II.* remains an unimpressive figure. His tragedy fails to become that of his audience by the poet's power to generalize.

"Not many may touch the hidden source of 'the tears of things.' Posterity will not reckon Rostand among these. Baudelaire and Verlaine will know him not, walking in the Elysian fields. Others, without his 'merciless virtuosity,' will be there who had not his gifts. Maeterlinck, for instance, far outranks him in true signs of genius. The clothes of Maeterlinck's plays are seemingly humble, but he himself fits them on, so that they beautifully cling about his moods. Rostand is *gaillard*. His qualities are exquisite, like those of Congreve, Congreve's best, in the ravings of *Valentine*, in 'The Way of the World.' Sometimes Rostand rises above himself, notably in the passage of 'Chantecler' that leads up to the duel between the *While Pile Game Cock* and *Chantecler*. The former boasts:

"'In America during my grand tour I killed three Claybornes in one day. I have killed two Sherwoods, three Smoks, and one Sumatra; I have killed—let me advise any one fighting me to take something beforehand to keep down his pulse—three Red-Games at Cambridge and ten Brethels at Bruges.'

"To which *Chantecler* answers:

"'I, my dear sir, have never killed anything. But as I have at different times succored, defended, protected this one and that, I might perhaps be called, in my own fashion, brave.'

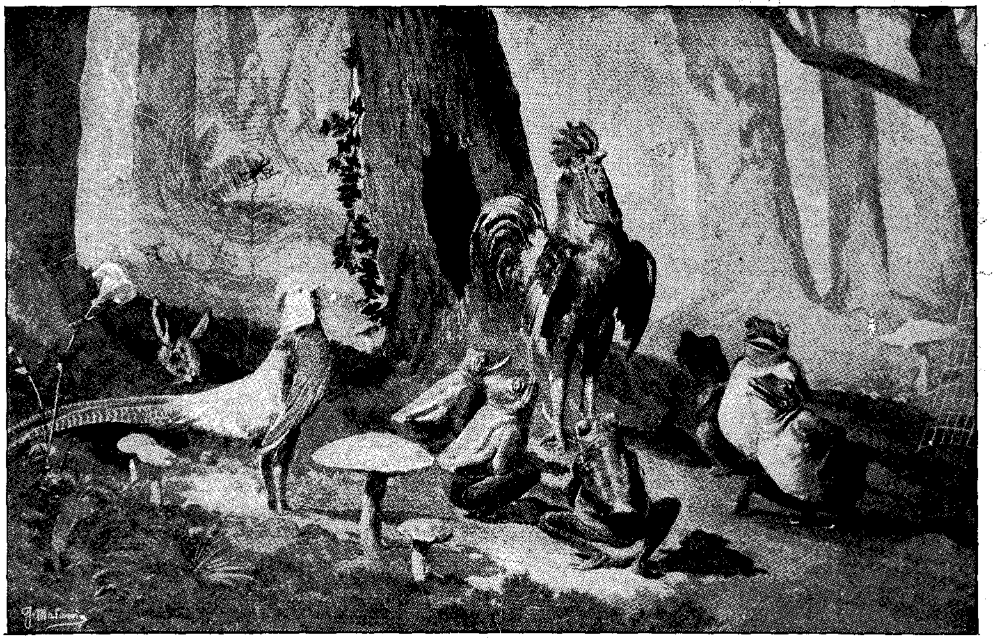
"This, indeed, is a sort of prophetic vision of France that faced Germany, the real civilization that conquered the brutal, prepared, and experienced gladiatorial bully."

A British verdict on Rostand was delivered just previous to his death when that event was unforeseen. Mr. Walkley, in the London *Times*, speaking of the production made by Miss Marie Lohr, who played the *Duke of Reichstadt*, recalls what *Pip* in "Great Expectations" said of *Biddy's* song, that "the amount of tooral-looral in it was somewhat in excess of the poetry." And—

"One is apt to think much of the same thing of a Rostand play, and particularly of 'L'Aiglon.' There is poetry in it here and there, the fresh and ingenuous expression of sincere feeling, but this is almost lost amid the floods of sheer rhetoric, the torrents of verbiage, the coruscating fountains of *concetti*. Sometimes a single word lures the author into a series of variations as elaborate as a Chopin *étude*. Thus the young Duke is 'not a prisoner—but,' and then you have a tirade studded with 'buts,' like the tirade in 'Cyrano' studded with 'noses.' Surely it should have been said of Rostand rather than of the famous English statesman that he is intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity. . . . If only there were any real drama in 'L'Aiglon'! If only there were some development of character, some *crescendo* of interest! But the young man is always wobbling, declaiming, then wobbling again. To be sure there is the sentiment, the Napoleonic legend."

DEMOCRACY IN THE BERLIN OPERA

A SEVERE ATTACK OF DEMOCRACY seems to have broken out among the denizens of the Berlin Opera-house, and their interpretations of its essence forms a humorous commentary on the reactions of the aristocracy-ridden mind. Talk of the arrogance of the prima donna in the future; it won't live in the presence of the chorus girl with whom she may have to share her dressing-room. The former Royal Opera-house on Unter den Linden was owned by the Prussian King, who devoted to it 1,500,000 marks annually. But November 9 saw its chief director in flight in imitation of his royal master and the red flag flying from its staff. Two days later when the house was reopened the spendthrift part of the population, probably "munitioners," occupied the royal boxes. The six hundred employees, too, were not to be outdone by the council of high-school pupils, servant girls' council, or garbage carriers' council, the latter of whom were seen going on strike demanding thirty marks per day. If garbage-carriers find their labors so arduous as to be worth over $7 per day, what becomes of Germany's claims about starvation? The story of the opera-house, accompanying these facts in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Times*, is most diverting:



THE FINAL SCENE OF ROSTAND'S SATIRICAL PLAY.

Chantecler (played by Lucien Guitry) and *The Hen Pheasant* (Mme. Simone) are on their honeymoon; but jealousy has already entered their lives and they are doomed to return to the farmyard and mundane life. This scene was drawn by Mr. F. Matania.

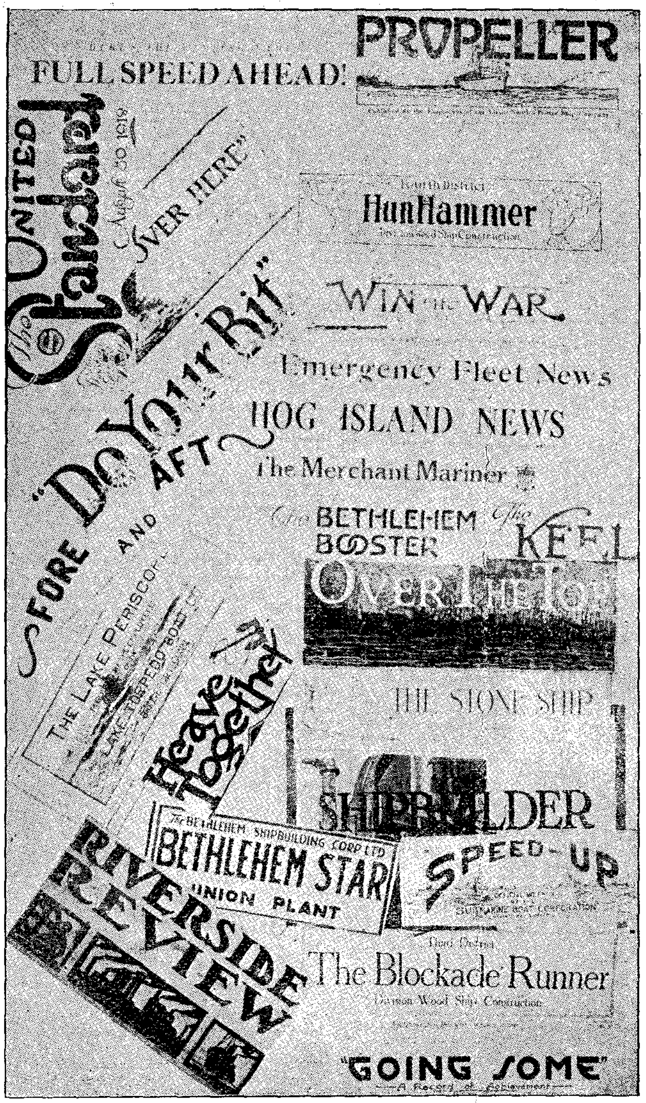
"The revolution worked havoc in the minds of the six hundred employees of the Opera-house, most of whom suddenly revealed themselves as stanch democrats and enthusiastic supporters of the principle of equality. Immediately an artists' council, a chorus council, a ballet council, a stage hands' council, a musicians' council, and a supers' council formed themselves, each vying with the other in impossible demands on the Opera-house's treasury or for the casting of parts.

"Each artist, singer, and dancer, male or female, was convinced that now his or her time had come and that the old kings and queens of the stage, orchestra, and ballet must make room for real art and real talent. Vainly Director Richard E. Strauss, who no longer wishes to go to Vienna, sought to prevent the great historical institution from drifting into chaos by gathering all the different councils in one great parliament.

"Talk about Soldiers' and Workers' Councils! The members of the Grand Opera-house Council 'beat them all hollow' in unharmonious noise, for they have voices, and for once they made the best of them, so much so that at the evening performance they were thoroughly incapable of singing.

"The first few meetings of the six hundred employees passed absolutely without any result, because there was too much liberty, too much equality. When finally it came to a ballot, talent recognized all over the world had to make room for obscure members who, tho perhaps not possessing any talent whatever, considered themselves playing a political part which at the moment seemed more important.

"The new democratic tendency directed itself mainly against those who took art seriously, especially against Director Strauss and Kapellmeister Blech, because they preferred real artists to supers. Neither of them was elected a member of the Executive Committee. Some chorus girls demanded to share her dressing-room with the great Claire Dux.



From "The Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore.

SHIPYARD PAPERS.

The seed-bearers which aim to intensify ship-production in the United States. Incidentally they counteract enemy propaganda.

"Other members moved that 'all hands must appear at an equal number of performances during the season.' When it was pointed out that Jadlowker's contract only called for eight appearances per month, there was a general cry:

"'Well, if he insists on that contract, he must go.'

"The chaos became worse from day to day, the members being unable to agree on any person for musical director or stage-manager. Strauss got so exasperated that he was on the point of leaving for his home at Garmisch when the Prussian Minister of Finance, Dr. Südekum, who now controls the royal theaters, came to the rescue.

"Südekum appointed Strauss and Stage-Manager Dröscher directors of the institution, and declared that the Government would take over all contracts made with the members. Meantime the Finance Committee appointed by the General Council had voted considerable increases of salary to the minor gods and goddesses, which will prove no light burden to the Opera-house's budget."

SOWING SEEDS IN SHIPYARDS

BEHOLD, A SOWER went forth to sow, and he was quickly followed by others, so that now no less than fifty are engaged in sowing seed among the workers in our ship-building yards. No journalistic enterprise is more fascinating than the special publications that have sprung up to amuse and educate the large numbers gathered in camp and industrial works since the war began. The special interest of the shipyard papers is that they persist, while most of the camp papers may die as the men melt away. Mr. E. T. Hollingsworth, editor of *The Hun Hammer* (U. S. S. B. E. F. C.), writes in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) of these papers, preferring to regard them as "disseminators" of the seeds of national loyalty than as "propagandists"—a "word that has acquired a vicious meaning through its association with the German." What is "disseminated," writes Mr. Hollingsworth, "is supposed to be sown in different parts; thus, principles are 'disseminated' among the peoples of a nation. A seed is sown, which, if nourished, will bear good fruit, or, unnourished, will produce weeds." He shows how it is done in a certain field:

"The dissemination of the seeds of truth regarding the atrocities of the Germans and Turks and Austrians; the dissemination of the seeds of knowledge of the financial, or, rather, war-needs of the United States, and the cultivation and nourishment of the seeds of patriotism among that class of Americans to whom the front page of the daily newspaper is the limit of his war-library, have been the avowed purpose of approximately fifty weekly periodicals published throughout the country and distributed solely in the shipyards.

"These papers, published from Maine to California and from Michigan to Florida, are unique in make-up, in that their respective columns are solely confined to the news originating in the various ship-building establishments of the nation, interspersed with 'personals' gathered in the yards in the locality covered by each paper, and maintaining editorials in all issues pertaining to ship-building, the necessity for more ships, the various Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamp, Y. M. C. A., and Red Cross campaigns, and, last but not least, editorials and authentic articles covering the atrocities committed by the Huns and their Allies.

"Never before in the history of the United States have there been such a systematic 'sowing of seeds of endeavor' destined to intensify ship-production; dissemination of more compact knowledge of the acts of the enemy, destined to intensify the Americanism of the workman, and development of the spirit of patriotism, loyalty, and creation of the spirit of friendly rivalry between the men in each plant, as have been conducted through these mediums.

"Beginning with the ship-building program of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Chairman Edward N. Hurley realized the value of these publications, if edited along the right lines, and his ideas were indorsed by Vice-President Charles Piez and General Manager of Wood-Ship Division U. S. S. B. E. F. C. James O. Heyworth, resulting in the various shipyards being encouraged to publish yard organs.

"On January 1 of this year there were one or two yard papers being published and maintained through taking a limited amount of advertising from the merchants of the city in which the shipyard was situated, but it remained for W. C. McGowan, District Supervisor of Wood Ship Construction for the Fourth District, comprising the States of North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to take the initiative by starting a district publication for distribution among the fifteen ship-building plants in that section.

"*The Fourth District Hun Hammer* began publication in March of his year, and upon receipt of the initial issue General Manager James O. Heyworth of the Wood-Ship Division wired Supervisor McGowan, congratulating him on the step taken, and requesting additional copies to be sent him for distribution in the other districts.

"*The Fourth District Hun Hammer* is maintained by the Wood-Ship Division, not being an advertising medium, and from the first issue has had represented every week each of the fifteen shipyards. Through its 'personals' columns the paper maintains a hold on its readers, numbering over 22,000 men, and by securing their interest makes it possible for them to read the editorials and other special articles concerning the war and the

> nation. Here each week the seeds of knowledge of the nation's needs, the facts concerning German atrocities, and the inspiration to build ships faster and better, are sown, and the harvest has returned a thousandfold.
>
> "Labor troubles have faded away into nothingness as the men more fully realized their duty to their country at this time. Liberty Bond and War Savings Stamp campaigns have been over-subscribed; savings-banks have doubled their deposits; health conditions at home and in the plants have been revolutionized; the contented workman has taken the place of the labor agitator."

The success of the Fourth District publication, we are told, echoed throughout the country, and soon the Third and Sixth districts, respectively, began to issue papers. These three, however, are the only ones having a general distribution that are maintained by the Shipping Board. All others, being yard organs, are maintained through advertising of the local merchants. Two are specials in the sense of restricted distribution:

> "*The Emergency Fleet News*, the official organ of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, published in Philadelphia, is also maintained by the Shipping Board, but its distribution is confined to certain channels, namely, a limited number of copies being sent to each shipyard and the district offices and big newspapers. *The Merchant Mariner*, published by the United States Recruiting Service, is also limited in its distribution."

Of the others we read:

> "The various yard papers serve their respective plants only, but the good they do is inestimable and the men look forward to the day of publication with keen interest. The district papers serve all the yards in the district, and each yard, whether it has a paper of its own or not, fills several columns of news 'personals' in the district paper each week. In this manner one yard may keep in personal contact with another. Happenings in another section of the country will be printed in the district paper. A record will be made a thousand miles away, but it is not very old before every yard will be endeavoring to beat it.
>
> "The daily newspaper does not carry this class of news. It has not the space nor the inclination, so the shipyard publication fills the need.
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> "As editor of *The Fourth District Hun Hammer* I have had a number of nationally known men refer to the great good accomplished by these various shipyard publications. I have also, and suppose other editors have too, received requests for copies from Y. M. C. A. libraries, city libraries, navy-yards, and army cantonments, which speaks of the interest the layman, soldier, and sailor have in the ship-building program.
>
> "One of the greatest benefits derived from the issuance of these shipyard papers is that it has brought the ship-workers together into a bond of mutual understanding. It has taken them away from the 'general' and placed them into a 'specific' class. The industry is 'theirs,' just as the house organ of a firm causes the employees to think of it as a part of themselves. In other words, it lends prestige to their labors.
>
> "Among the various shipyard papers published throughout the country the following show their unique titles: *Over the Top*, published at Vancouver, Wash.; *Steel Topsides*, published in Portland, Ore.; *Moshico Log*, published at Mobile, Ala.; *The Pathway to Democracy*, published at Pascagoula, La.; *The Dry-Dock Dial*, published in Brooklyn, N. Y.; *The Hog Island News*, published at Hog Island, Pa.; *Do Your Bit*, published at Portland, Ore.; *Going Some*, published at St. Johns, Ore.; *Pusey & Jones Shipbuilder*, published at Gloucester City, N. J.; *Speed Up*, published at Newark, N. J.; *The Propeller*, published at Aberdeen, Wash.; *Riverside Review*, published at Duluth, Minn.; and *The Blockade Runner*, published by the Third District in Baltimore, Md.
>
> "'As ye sow' seeds of patriotism, 'so shall ye reap' a rich harvest of pure Americanism."

The large and small manufacturer has been taught a new lesson by the plant paper, says Mr. J. H. Lawler, editor of *The American Ship-building Company News* (New York):

> "Nothing is said to cement the men to their work (duty) like the little plant mediums which, in reality, speak in every instance the voice of the workingmen among themselves and to their employer and their employer's interests. . . . The employer's voice is also heard, but not above the balance, and all have opportunity to voice momentary sentiments which, perhaps, no other medium heretofore published has presented."

WHERE WOMEN DO NOT LEAD

WHILE THE PRESIDENT pleads again for woman suffrage and women everywhere are taking a foremost place in the world's activities, it sounds ungallant at least to call women wanting in any capacity, altho men have never been willing to grant that they have been or are likely to be great creative artists. The matter came up for a crucial test again when Mr. Walter Damrosch brought forward the work of a new French composer. When he returned from Paris bringing news of his acquisition he reported that the Paris musical world regarded Lilli Boulanger as "the greatest woman composer the world has yet produced." When recently Mr. Damrosch included one of her compositions in a concert of his giving, Mr. Krehbiel, of the New York *Tribune*, observes that were he not "inclined to think lightly of official pronouncements by publicity agents and concert-givers," he would have "gone to the hearing of this new French composition with awe." Instead of that he seems to have gone with a skepticism about Miss Boulanger's chorus called "For Soldiers' Burial," whose confirmation by the hearing of the new work leads him to descant on the "large order" implied in the praise lavished on her as he turns up some forgotten pages of history:

> "We do not believe that the musical world of Paris and Mr. Damrosch are in possession of the data necessary to prove their contention. Women have been composing music a long time, longer than the memory of the present generation runs, and much of it which may have been very good indeed has gone into oblivion in company with the works of masterful men. Why, bless us! A woman with the just now singularly appropriate name of De la Guerre composed an opera more than 225 years ago! Since her day women have written into the record at least two hundred works in the large dramatic and epic forms. They produced an average of one opera a year in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and we can not even imagine how many orchestral and chamber compositions besides. Victor Hugo turned his story of 'Notre Dame de Paris' into an opera-book for Mlle. Louise Bertin, and tho the French historians of opera tell us that the lady's 'Esmeralda' '*tomba immédiatement*,' two other operas, one of them on the subject of 'Guy Mannering,' had a measure of success.
>
> "Mme. Sebault, who flourished less than seventy-five years ago, produced a dozen or fifteen operas, and a royal dame, Amalia, Princess of Saxe, quite as many. In our day Augusta Holmes wrote an opera, 'Héro et Léandre,' and a symphony, 'Lutèce,' and, not content with celebrating Paris in this work, she glorified Ireland and Poland as well in two other symphonic creations.
>
> "There were only a few of the compositions in large forms written by this Irish Gaulish woman, whom César Franck did not hesitate to own as a pupil. Women of all nations have composed serious works. Our own Mrs. Beach's 'Gaelic' symphony has been heard here at a concert of the Boston Orchestra. Ethyl Smyth, an Englishwoman, has written operas almost under our noses, and we heard one of them at the Metropolitan in 1903. Miss Chaminade and Mrs. Liza Lehman produced some of their music in our concert-rooms not long before the war, but perhaps the Frenchwoman's pretty pianoforte pieces and songs and the Englishwoman's setting of 'In a Persian Garden' are not to be considered, since they are not in the class of this composition by Mlle. Boulanger. However, we have heard fine things said of a symphony by Cornelia Van Osterzee, a Dutchwoman, born in Java, and of operas and songs and things by Ingeborg Starck von Bronsart, whose career was truly cosmopolitan, since she was a Swede, born in Russia, who studied with Liszt, married a German, and composed a march for the official celebration of the return of the victorious troops to Berlin in 1871. In this she was luckier than Wagner, whose 'Kaisermarsch,' designed for such an occasion was turned down.
>
> "But why attempt a roll-call of women composers? It numbers hundreds, and as we do not know their music any better than we do that of hundreds of their male contemporaries who got their names into the books, we can only imagine that some of it may have equaled the compositions of the ill-starred young Frenchwoman who has so dogmatically been proclaimed the superior of them all."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHITEFIELD ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPUS

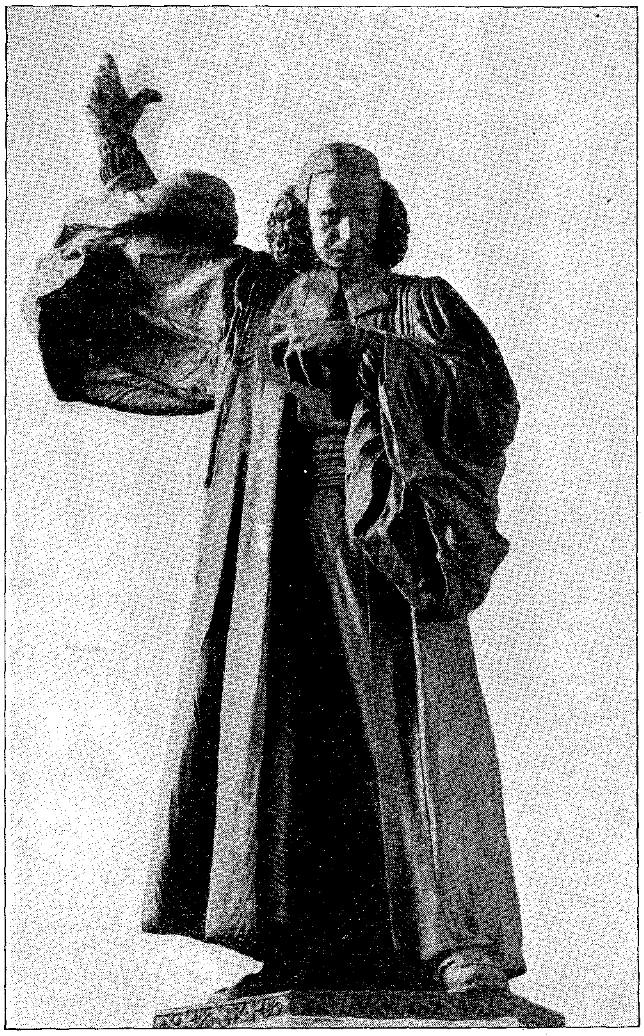
THE JUXTAPOSITION of the names of Ben Franklin and George Whitefield startles inquiry. Popular thought pictures Franklin as a freethinker in matters of religion; but his freedom permitted him to help raise funds in 1740 for the chapel that became the cradle of the University of Pennsylvania. The chapel was built for George Whitefield, the great Methodist preacher, and he frequently preached here and donated the public collections to the Pennsylvania Academy for a library. Later he favored Franklin's negotiations with the trustees for the chapel's transfer to the academy, that merged into the great university that is now Pennsylvania's pride. To keep alive in the consciousness of the university students the early association of this preacher with their *alma mater*, the Methodist alumni have presented to it a statue of Whitefield in which his power as a preacher is eminently exprest. It is the work of Mr. R. Tait McKenzie, and, says Mr. Orville S. Duffield, in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "he has made Whitefield live and preach anew." The statue will stand in the large dormitory triangle of the University, of which he was a charter trustee. The same writer predicts that—

"Hereafter Whitefield will preach to the successive student generations of the 'loyal sons of Ben.' Who will say that his silent sermons will not be heard even further than were his preached ones? Will not his statue have a greater influence on the educated youth of America than Wilbur Fisk thought might be effected by the statue of Aristides? The great Methodist educator wrote: 'Could I have it, thought I, to exhibit to the youth of America, to the young men of our universities, such a dignified personification of integrity, in the person of Aristides the Just, might greatly aid in elevating their characters and strengthening their principles. . . . I think it would be no disadvantage to see the old philosopher in marble; I should like to look at him two or three times a day as long as I live.' The statue of Whitefield . . . will be a worthy memorial to the greatest field preacher of modern times, the man who prepared the way for American Methodism.

"That the statue will be a notable contribution to American sculpture may be predicted from the comment of one of our foremost writers. I am permitted to quote from a letter written by Dr. McKenzie's friend, Poultney Bigelow:

"' . . . Thank you for a new and grand conception of the great preacher as reaching far a Jovelike hand with which to pulverize his theocratic enemies in the episcopal trenches; thank you for that glorious clutch of his dramatic left encircling the Bible as the soldier does his cartridges. It is a great monument you have reared to a great religious leader who made men think, who left them better than he found them, who died in harness, and who lives to-day *aere perennius*.

"'Had I time I would write on and point out the grandeurs of Whitefield by comparison with Luther. . . . Luther stood for autocracy, the divine right of sovereigns, and omnipotence of priesthood as the police agents of the crown. Whitefield was a contemporary of Voltaire and akin to him in waging single-handed a fight against spiritual despotism whatever shape it might assume. Both Voltaire and Whitefield were boycotted, if not persecuted, by the Church and State. Voltaire fought the Jesuits of France; Whitefield shook the episcopal pillars of the Anglican temple. Each would have been roasted alive had they lived a few years earlier. Each swayed great masses, the one by ridicule and the pen, the Englishman by a voice caused strong men to sob and women to collapse hysterically under his wonder-working appeals. Yet Voltaire may have never seen Whitefield—nor the Methodists have ever heard of the sage who made Ferney famous —however, they both foregathered in the Elysian fields and cracked many a toothsome chestnut over Jesuits and my lord bishops and the art of penetrating heavy-hided audiences.'"



PREACHER OF EARLY AMERICAN METHODISM.

Whitefield "reaching far a Jovelike hand with which to pulverize his theocratic enemies in the episcopal trenches."

Mr. Duffield is fortunate in getting the sculptor's own expression of his ideal of the statue, and it will be read with interest by those who have not the power to put into literary form the impression they derive from the bronze itself:

"Dr. McKenzie insists that all authorities showed Whitefield gesticulating with one hand and holding in the other his Bible, evidently a characteristic pose. He usually preached under the open sky, with no desk, which made this pose necessary. It was doubtless his general custom, especially when mounted on a cart, or a box, or hastily erected platform. He should not be roaring like a bull of Bashan. To represent a great figure, like Whitefield, in violent, explosive action, shouting and stamping, would ruin the dignity and sculptural value of the work. He should be looking from the height of the pedestal into the eyes of the spectators, just as he must have gazed upon the faces of his expectant and enthralled hearers. The figure should be dynamic. It should indicate the intense vitality and earnestness of Whitefield, but this earnestness should be shown with artistic restraint. A great statue must have dignity and simplicity. It must not be unstable or contorted. It should not have a wide-open mouth, or convulsed features, or the evidence of transient emotion. It must have a certain equilibrium in its force. Whitefield should not be shown driving his voice till 'it could be heard a mile,' but rather in his more persuasive tho earnest mood, which must have followed his tempestuous outbursts. This lends itself more surely to universality and to sculptural impressiveness. The gesture and pose should be neither melodramatic nor peculiar, nor should there be the least sign of caricature in expressing the exultation that was so wonderful a part of his character, and which gave him his extraordinary power for good."

How truly he has realized his ideals the finished statue speaks, and Mr. Duffield attempts something more in the way of exposition:

"The figure is designed to stand out-of-doors. . . . Whitefield is preaching to a field congregation. The wind is moving in a great open space. There are the boldness, vigor, and freedom consistent with this outdoor setting. We have the definite expression of the exhorter. He is making one of his striking periods. He is just opening his mouth, and we are breathless to know what unshot arrow of thought will fly from his lips. The majesty of personality is there. Dignity of bearing is not lost in the ardent gesturing. There is the impression of unexhausted vitality.

"The sculptor has studied well his theme. By shoving back the front of the gown he has given the decided posture of the legs and made unmistakable the firm planting of the feet. This makes the form more mannish—less like a skirted priest. The rapidly raised arm has dragged the billowy sleeve with it. The picture is snapt most skilfully at the second when the drapery floats around the arm before falling back. There is a touch of highest art in this, because we are less interested in a movement which has been completed than one which still has possibilities of action in it.

"The gown has been rendered with great success. It has the appearance of cloth, and would not be taken for anything except silk. A wig is a difficult thing to handle in sculpture. It is so purely and artificially formal. Like the frame of a picture, it had to be regarded as a frame for the head. The line has been kept across the forehead so there can be no doubt it is a wig. It has been set with such an eye to the proportions of the statue that it does not seem cumbersome. The bushy brows accentuate the shadows in the eyes and reveal concentration of thought. The squint is in the left eye for the antiquarian who wishes to look for it, but the position of the head and the shadows in the eyes eliminate it as a distracting element in the intelligence and strength of the face. There are other touches which will be appreciated only by the mind trained in the subtleties of art. . . . . .

"Dr. McKenzie knew how to put the biggest human interests along with ideal and spiritual elements into a figure. All he needed was once to see this man so imbued with the passion of Christ that he leaves the enchantment of the greatest seat of learning in his country, and scorns the preferments within his easy reach, goes out to proclaim the redemptive evangel of a forgotten and neglected gospel, and, going, stirs mightily both shores of the Atlantic. . . . Dr. McKenzie had exprest so admirably in his statue of the 'Young Franklin' the spirit of scientific inquiry, he could give a similar utterance to religious faith and spiritual power in Whitefield.

"It is a monument worthy of a great and good man. In the language of the motto on Whitefield's seal, it will forever say: '*Astra petamus*' (Let us seek the stars)."

THEY LIE IN FRANCE WHERE LILIES BLOOM

They lie in France
Where lilies bloom;
Those flowers pale
That guard each tomb
Are saintly souls
That smiling stand
Close by them in
That martyred land,
And mutely there the long night shadows creep
From quiet hills to mourn for them who sleep,
While o'er them through the dusk go silently
The grieving clouds that slowly drift to sea,
And lately round them moaned the Winter wind
Whose voice, lamenting, sounds so coldly kind,
Yet in their faith those waiting hearts abide
The time when turns forever that false tide.
In France they lie
Where lilies bloom,
Those flowers fair
For them made room.
Not vainly placed
The crosses stand
Within that brave
And stricken land;
Their honor lives,
Their love endures,
Their noble death
The right assures,
For they shall have their hearts' desire
They who, unflinching, braved the fire,
Across the fields their eyes at last shall see
Through clouds and mist the hosts of victory.

PERCIVAL ALLEN, in the New York *Times*.

BOLSHEVISM CHALLENGING THE CHURCH

THE HOUR FOR THE CHURCH TO ACT as a "mediator and interpreter" has come. Alarm-signals are sent out in many church organs calling attention to a war that seems to them to be kindling beneath the embers of the war just past, and one that holds a more fatal calamity for the human family than the one whose ravages we are now counting up. But the new war will acknowledge no geographical boundaries; it will be between class and class—the workers and the employers. Russia, Austria, and Germany have furnished their examples; Sweden, Norway, and Holland have not been without portents. Even this country has heard some mutterings. The Church must know her clear duty, points out Mr. William T. Ellis in the Boston *Transcript*. "She must steady the thinking of the agitated and clarify the vision of the class-conscious at both ends of the social scale." He plainly tells the preachers of our land that the theme for their pulpits now is "the relation of individual regeneration to social reformation." If leadership is alert in the churches, we shall see, so he predicts, that "the dominant theme for many months to come in all religious conventions and conferences and in the church press will be the social message of Christianity to the present time," for the rise of Bolshevism abroad is portentous with challenge to American Christianity:

"Suddenly aware of the gravity of this issue which is dividing entire nations and overturning old systems and dynasties, American churches are beginning to perceive that its importance outranks all questions of reorganization and money-raising for the coming days. If this nation must grapple with the stupendous social challenge that has arrested and engrossed the attention of Europe, then the churches are interested above all other agencies of organized life; for social questions are within their distinctive sphere. We may expect in the pulpits of the country a wide-spread discussion of Europe's revolutions and of the significance of the wave of radicalism.

"Certainly the churches should be sympathetic with every movement tending toward social progress, the amelioration of the masses, the righting of wrongs, and the emancipation of all men everywhere from bondage of mind or spirit or estate. Often the contrary attitude is charged against the churches. A hackneyed story has it that a group of workingmen hissed the mention of the Church and cheered the name of Jesus. Radicals constantly claim that the Church is the defender and proponent of the privileged classes, the hireling of aristocracy and 'big business.'

"Whatever occasion there may have been for this indictment, it simply is not true as respects the Church as a whole, and in her spirit and doctrine and membership. While the awakening of the Church to her social mission has been recent, it has been rapid. Hundreds of books upon the social conception of Christianity have been issued within a decade. That whatever affects human life concerns the Church has now become almost axiomatic in religious circles. There are no more ardent or clear-eyed exponents of the new era of brotherhood, democracy, and

> justice than ministers of the Gospel, who are heralds of the Kingdom of God on earth.
>
> "Nevertheless, the churches will be found opposed to Bolshevism because of the essential nature of the latter. . . . It is more than a revolt against social inequalities and injustices; it is avowedly a class propaganda of hatred. It repudiates all law and authority, human and divine, and frankly seeks the subjugation and extinction, when convenient, of all persons who do not belong to the proletariat. It knows no right except the assured right of the toiler to rule."

Now that Bolshevism is challenging the Western world, the churches must give themselves to self-examination. Mr. Ellis continues:

> "For if the sincere and brotherly teachings of Jesus and of the New Testament have been practised, there can be no need for the inauguration of another social order. Has the Church been true to her doctrine? Or has she, as James points out in his Epistle, shown special consideration to the man in goodly raiment and of high estate?
>
> "No fair-minded observer can claim that the churches of America are subordinated to what the Socialist calls 'the interests' and 'plutocracy.' Equally, tho, no fair-minded observer can deny that many individual churches, especially in cities, and most denominations, show especial consideration to the wealthy and socially prominent. 'Leading laymen' is fairly a synonym for a man of wealth. A man does not need to display piety, brains, or activity in order to be listed as a 'leading layman'; a large bank account which is reasonably accessible to Church causes, and an occasional attendance upon Church services, are enough to enroll a man in this category of eminence. Did anybody ever hear of a poor man, tho a saint, a scholar, and a devoted Christian worker, becoming a 'leading layman'?
>
> "This condition proves the vulnerability of the Church. To this extent she is a class organization. And in so far as she has neglected to champion the cause of the opprest, the neglected, the weak, and the suffering, she has opened herself to the shafts of the radical's criticism; and, what is more important, to the condemnation of her Lord."

The organs of the Methodist Church, particularly in the Middle West, show an apprehension of coming struggles. "It is an unfinished war," declares *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati):

> "The cessation of the clash of arms to-day means only the shift of the base of operation. There is no light except as we see it in the soldier of democracy and in the Church becoming a radical force, preaching and insisting upon the application of Christ's principles of justice to all, ministry to the weak, and privileges to none."

An editorial recently published by *The Christian Work* (New York) warns the Church of the changes the future has in store. It is stated to have been the last message written by Dr. Washington Gladden before his death. He said:

> "Religion has appeared in all recent history as a divisive element, as an antagonistic force, separating men instead of uniting them; driving them apart instead of calling them together.
>
> "This is certainly all wrong; it is the exact opposite of what religion ought to be. What is the matter with religion that it has become so perverted? It looks as tho it had caught the taint of militaristic nationalism, and had learned in this way to be a divisive force. Certain it is that such religion as we have been familiar with does little to mitigate or restrain the antagonisms of nations, but rather aggravates them.
>
> "Is not the conclusion irresistible that the kind of religion we have been most familiar with—the kind of Christianity, in fact, which we have been expected to believe in—has been a very defective sort, utterly failing to fulfil the functions for which it was designed? For surely, if we know anything about the nature and purpose of true religion it is designed to promote unity among men; to draw them together, to fill them with the spirit of harmony and cooperation. The disintegrating forces are always at work—the forces that divide and antagonize individuals and communities and nations; and it is the office of religion to hold in check these discordant and oppugnant elements, and to bring them into unity. Instead of being a disintegrating force, its function is the very opposite; it is the spirit of coherence, of agreement, of construction."

THE SHIPYARD RELIGION

WORK AS A RELIGION is one of the professions of our shipyards, which may be taken as a counterblast to the Russian substitute of Bolshevism as religion. How this gospel was preached by one of New York's leading clergymen, Dr. Charles A. Eaton, was recently told to English readers by an American correspondent of the London *Times*. The story supplements one told in the department of Letters and Art of the work of our shipyard papers, and it also serves as a practical example of the thing Mr. Ellis is urging on the churches in the article immediately preceding this one. Dr. Eaton was made the head of the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board, and since then his task has been, and is, "to make of ship-building a religion." This work, we are further told, has been with him "largely a labor of love." The writer gives the story of the dramatic appointment of Dr. Eaton to the post in the Government:

> "At a dinner attended by ship-builders from all parts of the country at the end of last year, depression, like a heavy cloud, hung over the proceedings. The Administration, supported by Congress, was ready to spend money; the contractors were prepared to erect the yards, extend existing plants, and build the ships; but Labor, so one speaker after another insisted, was unresponsive. The men were earning good money—so much money that they saw no object in working a full day for a full week. Still they wanted more money and less work. German propaganda found a rich field for its subtle activities among a collection of laborers of various nationalities. The men were not specially interested in the great ship-building program. They were at loggerheads with their employers, sullen and untractable. Altogether, the position was bad, and was steadily getting worse.
>
> "Then Dr. Eaton rose. He urged that the manual workers were really no worse men than the directors of the companies, only they suffered from the fact that their opportunities of education having been less their vision was lower. The directors and officials knew what the reasons were for the present great effort, but no one had taken the trouble to explain them to the humbler workers, many of whom never read the newspapers. To them the war seemed something far off which could not affect their lives much beyond bringing higher wages. Let the facts be brought home to these workers, let it be shown that they were really needed to support their sons and brothers who were going to cross to Europe, that they were a vital part of the fighting army, that they were not merely immigrants but were real American citizens, let the enemy propaganda be fought openly and determinedly, and he had no fear of the result. He had never yet appealed in vain to the good that was in every man.
>
> "This speech, I have heard, was a fine piece of oratory. The builders were carried away by its force and sincerity and, in the enthusiastic American way, rose to their feet and cheered. When this had subsided a little Admiral Capps, then in charge of the ship-building program, remained standing, and, placing his hand on Dr. Eaton's shoulder, declared that he was, from that moment, requisitioned for government service."

Dr. Eaton soon proved that he could organize as well as preach:

> "He collected a corps of speakers who tour the shipyards in pairs. One of each couple is a layman—often a parson—and the other is a soldier. There are many British soldiers, including Canadians, speaking in the American shipyards to-day. I met a number of them, including General Swinton, who was asked to tour the yards, and was always given a magnificent reception. There lies before me now a little book containing more than one hundred messages from shipyard managers approving of the meetings and describing the good results. Meetings were arranged for women as well as for men, so that the wives and sweethearts might understand the need for steady and good work on the part of their men. Even the teachers in the schools were approached, so that the children might be taught what it was that their fathers were engaged upon, and how they were helping to beat Prussianism. Pamphlets, booklets, posters, and circulars were sent forth in a steady stream to encourage the soldiers of the second line, as the workers in the American shipyards are termed. All these publications taught that every rivet driven in a ship was a nail driven in the coffin of Kaiserism."

CURRENT - POETRY

CHRISTMAS this year has a significance all its own. Some 627 years ago the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem was overwhelmed by the Moslems, and since that time the Holy Places dear to Christian hearts have been in alien hands. This year a Christian Power is once more in possession, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, and Nazareth are freed from an oppressive yoke, and, for the first time in centuries, the glad tidings of Peace and Good Will among Men will ring out with a reality that has long been lacking. So, when our thoughts turn to Bethlehem the carols of Yule take on an added charm. Here are a group of them, all in the ancient manner. From "Bohemian Glass" (Longmans, Green & Co., New York) comes:

ON CHRISTMAS DAY

By Esther Lillian Duff

Scented woods and gold,
Costly stuff and vair,
On Christmas day
Were offered there.
But they
Who tendered royal gifts were kings, and very old,
And you, my little son,
Are not yet one.

Love Him very well,
Tenderly and true,
On Christmas day,
And you shall do
Sufficiently as they
Who offered scented wood and plates of gold
To Mary's little Son,
Not one year old.

John McClure in his "Airs and Ballads" (Knopf, New York) gives us this joyous carol, instinct with all the charm of babyhood:

CAROL O' BETHLEHEM

By John McClure

Mary stood at the manger-side
  With her elbows on the rim;
He smiled the whimsical sweet smile
  That shamed the cherubim,
Then straightway tossed His little legs—
  The hay-pricks tickled Him.

Mary laughed and bent down low—
  Mary, blessed of God's grace!—
He curled His little pink toes up
  And gurgled in her face;
Then pulled her hair right sturdily
  In that calm holy place.

Ay, Jesus was a baby too,
  And plucked His mother's hair—
She loved Him much more thus, I ween,
  Than as King anywhere.

This carol has an Old-World air that would make it a fitting pendant to some old master's Madonna:

CAROL NAÏVE

By John McClure

Was never none other
Like our God's Mother.

I sing of the Lady of all most fair,
Of all most dainty and debonair,
She to whose feet the angels come—
Lady Mary of God's Kingdom!

I sing of the Lady of all most good,
Immaculate Lady of Motherhood,
She that holdeth our hearts in fee—
Lady Mary of God's City!

I sing of the Lady of all most dear,
She that cherished us yesteryear,
She that will cherish when this world dies,—
Lady Mary of Paradise!

Yet was never none so fair,
Yet was never none so good,
On the green earth anywhere
As Our Lady of Motherhood—

Yet never none other
Like our God's Mother.

In her "Sonnets and Poems" (Longmans, Green & Co., New York) Eleanor Farjeon approaches the scene in the stable at Bethlehem from a new angle:

A MANGER SONG

By Eleanor Farjeon

Whence got ye your soft, soft eyes of the mother,
  O soft-eyed cow?
We saw the Mother of mothers bring forth, and
  that was how.
We sheltered her that was shelterless for a little
  while,
We watched the milking Babe at her breast,
  and we saw her smile.
Even as we she lay upon straw, and even as we
Took her sleep in the dark of the manger unfretfully.
And when the dawn of the strange new Star
  discovered her thus,
The ray that was destined for her and for Him
  fell also on us;
The light passed into her eyes and ours, and full
  in its flood
We were first to behold the first mothering look
  of the Mother of God.

Next she gives us a carol in the true medieval spirit:

SIX GREEN SINGERS

By Eleanor Farjeon

The frost of the moon fell over my floor
And six green singers stood at my door.

"What do ye here that music make?"
"Let us come in for Christ's sweet Sake."

"Long have ye journeyed in coming here?"
"Our pilgrimage was the length of the year."

"Where do ye make for?" I asked of them.
"Our Shrine is a Stable in Bethlehem."

"What will ye do as ye go along?"
"Sing to the world an evergreen song."

"What will ye sing for the listening earth?"
"One will sing of a brave-souled Mirth,

"One of the Holiest Mystery,
The Glory of glories shall one song be,

"One of the Memory of things,
One of the Child's imaginings.

"One of our songs is the fadeless Faith,
And all are the Life more mighty than death."

"Ere ye be gone that music make,
Give me an alms for Christ's sweet Sake."

"Six green branches we leave with you;
See they be scattered your house-place through.

"The stanch blithe Holly your board shall grace,
Mistletoe bless your chimney-place,

"Laurel to crown your lighted hall,
Over your bed let the Yew-bough fall,

"Close by the cradle the Christmas Fir,
For elfin dreams in its branches stir,

"Last and loveliest, high and low,
From ceil to floor let the Ivy go."

From each glad guest I received my gift
And then the latch of my door did lift—

"Green singers, God prosper the song ye make
As ye sing to the world for Christ's sweet Sake."

Here is a delightful poem on the Madonna, taken from the New York Catholic weekly *America*, by an Irish poet.

THE CROWN

By Katharine Tynan

She had twelve stars for diadem,
  She had for footstool the full moon,
Her quiet eyes outshining them
  Kept memories of the night and noon
And the still morns at Nazareth
When in her arms the Child drew breath.

So safe, so warm, he slept by her
  In her enfolding arms at peace,
Her milky babe, little and dear;
  And yet the Tree that should be His
Grew in the forest, wide and high,
Whose branches should fill all the sky,

He made twelve stars into her crown
  And set the moon beyond her feet;
He was King in Jerusalem Town
  With twelve spines for His coronet
To pierce the brain, the blood and bone
That thought of man's redemption.

Oh, when she answered Gabriel
  With "Be it done!" could she foresee
The high pangs, that she took as well
  With Bethlehem, should be Calvary,
Or was that name of high bliss
Torn with sharp pains, fierce agonies?

Hath she beneath her crown of stars
  Remembrance of the thorns wherewith
Her people crowned her son? What scars
  Redder than roses in a wreath
Doth she wear in a coronal
Under the lights that rise and fall?

Next a translation from the Spanish by an American Catholic poet which appeared in the Boston *Transcript:*

THE EMPTY CRADLE

By José Selgas

(1824–1882)

Translation of Thomas Walsh

The angels bending
  To kiss her brow,
Sang unending,—
  "Come with us now."

The child replying,
  The angels drew
To her cradle lying:
  "I'll go with you."

The angel faces
  'Mid wings of gold
Took her embraces
  Within their hold.

And with the breaking
  Of pallid day,
The crib forsaking
  They flew away.

Finally a quaint Christmas conceit from *McCall's Magazine:*

THE STARS

By Mary Carolyn Davies

The stars are lighted candles
  Upon a Christmas tree;
(The branches that they hang upon
  We can not ever see:)
On Christmas eve the angels stand
  About it after tea.

And if an angel's very good
He gets a present, as he should.

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

TWO NOTABLE WAR-BOOKS

I

MR. MORGENTHAU'S EXPERIENCES AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Morgenthau, Henry. Ambassador Morgenthau's Story. 8vo, pp. xvi-407. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2 net.

Former Ambassador Morgenthau's volume furnishes the final proof, if such were needed, of Germany's will to war for *Weltmacht oder Untergang* ("World-power or Ruin"). It also discloses the important part that Turkey was made to play in plans to that end. The story turns about von Wangenheim, the German Ambassador to Turkey; Talaat Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey; and Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War. These men are introduced in the first chapter, and sufficient is said about their antecedents to forecast the range and kind of incidents in which they figured. The volume comes too late to fire passions in a war that is fortunately ended, but soon enough to demonstrate anew the unfitness of both Turks and Prussians to hold batons of power and government and help parcel out at the peace table pronouncements both of guilt and reparation, if not of punishment. And of the two, Prussian and Turk, even with the smear of civilization wiped from his face, the Turk is preferable, both as man and as ruler, when placed over subject races. Both are alike proved guilty of great atrocities, wantonly and deliberately committed. The difference between the Turk, unprompted by Germans and that same Turk under German stimulus, is shown by Enver's reply to Mr. Morgenthau's exhortation to "be modern" in treatment of alien enemies. "Modern! No; however Turkey shall wage war, at least we shall not be 'modern.' That is the most barbaric system of all. We shall simply try to be decent." That was after Germany had cut loose in Belgium and northern France. Armenia's fate was largely due to German suggestion. Von Wangenheim is thus characterized:

> "He was personally selected by the Kaiser to bring Turkey into line with Germany and to transform that country into an ally of Germany in the forthcoming war—a task in which he succeeded. Wangenheim represented German diplomacy in its most ruthless and most shameless aspects. He believed with Bismarck that a patriotic German must stand ready to sacrifice for Kaiser and Fatherland not only his life, but his honor as well. With wonderful skill he manipulated the desperate adventurers who controlled Turkey in 1914 into instruments of Germany."

Wangenheim was the real ruler of Turkey. Talaat rose from letter-carrier to be Grand Vizier. He is described as a "boss," huge, clever, forceful, shrewd, audacious, and cruel. Enver came from equally humble origins, and was a *poseur* in military matters, vain, remorseless, believing himself Napoleonic and a "man of destiny," a thorough devotee of Prussianism. His elevation to the ministry of war "was virtually a German victory," and his "first acts were the beginnings in the Prussification of the Turkish Army." On the other hand, he was ostensibly a "Pan-Turanian," and profest to be using the Germans to put Turkey on her feet, after which, as he said, "we can say good-by to the Germans within twenty-four hours." The latter two are portrayed as conscienceless adventurers and knaves, aiming at personal power, swayed by the other as tools of a foreign Power, working out consciously its will, and expecting to play a great part in the world through the unholy alliance they had formed with it. "Some one has got to govern Turkey; why not we?" was a question asked the author by Talaat. Von Wangenheim is the real center of the story. Here is Mr. Morgenthau's picture of the man.

> "Physically he was one of the most imposing persons I have ever known. When I was a boy in Germany the Fatherland was usually symbolized as a beautiful and powerful woman, a kind of dazzling Valkyrie; when I think of modern Germany, however, the massive, burly figure of Wangenheim naturally presents itself to my mind. He was six feet two inches tall; his huge, solid frame, his Gibraltar-like shoulders, erect and impregnable, his bold, defiant head, his piercing eyes, his whole physical structure constantly pulsating with life and activity—there stands, I would say, not the Germany which I had known, but the Germany whose limitless ambitions had transformed the world into a new place of horror. And Wangenheim's every act and every word typified this new and dreadful portent among the nations."

None of the Kaiser's selections for occupations of prominent places were so fortunate, from the German standpoint, as this. He was already in the saddle, keenly alive to the developing situation, when Mr. Morgenthau arrived in Constantinople. In January of 1914 he secured the complete Germanization of the Turkish Army, which whipt those forces into form in nine months. He maneuvered the entrance of the *Goeben* and the *Breslau* into the Dardanelles and the sham sale of them to the Turks in August of the same year, which completed the Germanization of the Navy. He prevented the departure of the French and British subjects resident in Turkey when their ambassadors left the capital. He incited the placing of foreign residents on Gallipoli when the British Fleet was bombarding the forts. He urged the preaching of the *jahad*, or holy war, by which three hundred million Mohammedans were commanded to rise against the Christians. He arranged the cession of Turkish territory to Bulgaria, which brought the latter into the war. And he was the inspirer and practical director of the Armenian atrocities. Incidentally, never thinking of the *débâcle* that was decreed, he boasted, partly out of inherent vanity, of his part in the Potsdam conference of July 5, 1914, which determined the war. This alone, with the confirmatory material elsewhere available, fixes Germany's responsibility as the root, stem, and branch of the plot that precipitated the world conflict. As to Turkey itself, our author describes it as twenty millions of "inarticulate, ignorant, and poverty-ridden slaves, with a small, wicked oligarchy at the top, which was prepared to use them in the way that would best promote its private interests." And those interests consisted in concentration of power in the hands of these two men.

The developments of the war up to the time of Mr. Morgenthau's departure are vividly presented. These include the bombardment of the Dardanelles, which stopt only an hour or two short of complete success. No less graphic is the description of the Gallipoli campaign. The barbarous treatment of Greeks in Turkey has been overshadowed by the terrific affair of the Armenians, yet it is only in degree that it is smaller in villainy—in intent the deeds were as vicious, and in effect also, so far as circumstances permitted.

One of the great services rendered by Mr. Morgenthau is his frank revelations as to the persons responsible for the greatest crimes. Outside of the three arch-criminals already named is the Vali of Van, Djevdet Bey, whose crowning feat was that of nailing horseshoes to the feet of Armenians, thereby becoming famous as "the horseshoer of Bashkale." If these Turkish assassins and their German prompters go unpunished and unhanged, justice will not have been done on the earth. The tales told here make the blood run hot in the reader's veins. Mr. Morgenthau has contributed a book indispensable to the history of the war. The materials supplied are vital. One reads on and on with the consciousness that here are no divagations, no excursions into the irrelevant and immaterial. The narrative is orderly, the arrangement lucid, the tale readable, full of instruction, and most significant in its cumulative force. There can be no difference of opinion as to the deserts of the Turks, even when compared with their masters in wickedness—the Teutons. The argument is that of fact, not of syllogism; the conviction wrought is on the conscience and heart, not merely on the intellect.

II

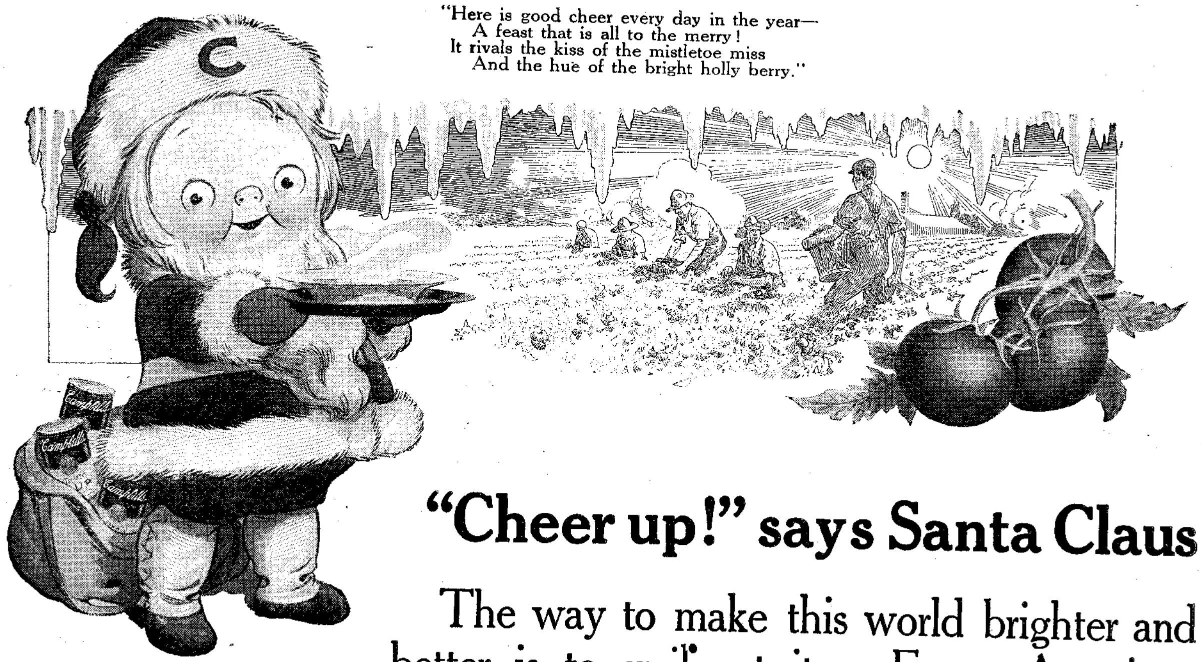
THE KAISER AS HIS DENTIST KNEW HIM

Davis, Arthur N. The Kaiser as I Know Him. 8vo, pp. x-301. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2. Postage, 18 cents.

"No man is a hero to his valet," says the proverb. Certainly the Kaiser is no hero to his dentist. Dr. Davis settled in the practise of his profession in Berlin in 1903, first as assistant to Dr. Sylvester, and after January 10, 1905, independently. From early in 1904 the Kaiser was his patient, and, after proving the doctor's discretion, talked with him freely. So that if the conversations are here reported correctly (and there is no reason to question that), they afford a view of the Kaiser's personality based on fourteen years of intimate intercourse.

The first two chapters deal with the last two years, including Dr. Davis's escape (it almost amounted to that) in January, 1918. The first contains the Kaiser's pronouncement: "Davis, America *must* be punished for her actions!" Her actions, of course, in furnishing munitions to the Allies! But when reminded that Germany sold arms to Russia, the Kaiser replied: "When we helped Russia against Japan, we were helping a white against the yellow race. Don't ever forget that." America, he said, was "acting from purely mercenary motives" in supplying munitions.

Dr. Davis regards the Kaiser as having a sort of dual personality. He found him trustful in his conversation even beyond the bounds of discretion, decidedly appreciative of humor, and himself often witty, usually courteous and affable, generally quite his own master, brave under adversity, magnetic, a man of talent and charm. On the other hand, Wilhelm is



"Here is good cheer every day in the year—
A feast that is all to the merry!
It rivals the kiss of the mistletoe miss
And the hue of the bright holly berry."

"Cheer up!" says Santa Claus

The way to make this world brighter and better is to smile at it. Every American home this Christmas season must put on its cheeriest face. And back of this must be stout hearts and good physical condition.

This is why we say eat a good soup every day. It is why you specially ought to get the regular enjoyment and benefit of

Campbell's Tomato Soup

This is a "good cheer" signal every time it comes to your table.

It means a more inviting and more nourishing meal, better digestion, better health.

The fresh ***vine-ripened*** tomatoes we use bring the very flavor and sunshine of summer right to your winter table. And the other choice ingredients we blend in this wholesome soup make it even more tempting and nutritious.

It is distinctly an energy-producer. Prepared as a Cream of Tomato it is particularly strengthening and delicious. And you can prepare it readily in various pleasing ways to make it as hearty as you choose.

Withal it is decidedly economical—a fuel-saver, labor-saver, money-saver. Every can makes two cans of rich soup—perfectly cooked, and seasoned, ready for your table in three minutes.

Order it by the dozen. Have it always at hand. Keep well and keep smiling.

21 kinds **12c a can**

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CONDENSED
TOMATO
SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN N.J. U.S.A.

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

imperious, grandiose, self-opinionated, and certain of the infallibility of his judgment, by turns generous and niggardly, ever posing until he has become "the world's most finished actor."

A lurid light is cast on the Kaiser's ideas of international ethics in that he "couldn't understand why (when Great Britain was at war) the United States did not seize both Canada and Mexico"—"utilizing," the Kaiser said, "the opportunity to serve and to make their own country great." What an idea of greatness! For reasons like these the Kaiser was "disgusted with the whole Anglo-Saxon race." That inhuman conduct of war is traceable directly to the Kaiser is shown by the latter's statement that he had sent a protest against the use of dumdum bullets by Belgians and French. Almost the same day President Poincaré forwarded a similar protest against the Germans. The German use of gas was justified by a similar precaution. The Kaiser remarked, apropos of submarine warfare: "International law! There is no such thing as international law any more."

The blind side of the Kaiser was revealed in his assertion that English conscription was foolish because the war would be over before the conscripts could be trained. And as to America—"How foolish for America to have come into the war. . . . Now America will have to pay all the costs of the war! . . . America must pay the bills." The Kaiser condemned the American press, but admired Mr. Hearst. "Mr. Hearst is the only one . . . who has revealed the real conditions and told the truth about them." As to others: "Not all your Senators are against us. Senator Stone, for instance, is taking a very strong neutral stand, and it is a pity there are not more like him."

Dr. Davis's reminiscences cover the Kaiser's family and entourage. The Kaiser's "Colonel House" was the Prince of Pless. On the day when England declared war, the Prince declared, "the war will be over by Christmas," and five months later said, "Well, not this Christmas, but next"; at the end of 1915 he concluded, "I don't think the —— thing will *ever* end!" Once more, February 2, 1917, he declared: "Our unrestricted submarine warfare has just started, and we're going to bring England to her knees within three months." And again, "America won't fight . . . in Europe." Yet he spurned the complaints that we furnished munitions: "In the last twenty years we have supplied more munitions to warring nations than any other four countries in the world put together."

Dr. Davis speaks of the Kaiserin; the Crown Prince and Crown Princess; Princes Adalbert, August Wilhelm, and Joachim (of whose flesh "wound" he makes quite a little fun); and of the German people. Of the latter he says, apropos of the *Lusitania* sinking: "I have failed to find a single German who did not enthuse over that dastardly crime." He continues: "The activity of the *Zeppelins* in their raids on open towns evoked similar demonstrations."

Dr. Davis's book is most informing, and contains on the whole a moderately told tale, with only here and there a touch of contempt and scorn and but little bitterness.

STORIES OF THE INSECT WORLD

Brolliar, Floyd. Knowing Insects Through Stories. 12 mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.60 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The power of intelligently observing natural phenomena and classifying the facts observed, and the power of creative imagination which puts these facts into all sorts of interesting and illuminating relationships are rarely found in one and the same mind. The first, by itself, gives us the scientist, who, from Aristotle to Darwin and Osborn, has revealed the facts and laws of nature essentially in terms of human reason. The second, by itself, gives us the "nature-faker," whose name is legion. Only an occasional man throughout the centuries, like Gilbert White or Fabre, gives us the facts and laws of nature in terms both of reason and of imagination.

The author of "Knowing Insects Through Stories" is this kind of a man, and his book is one of the most unique works on nature study that has appeared in many a day. Note this glimpse of the author's character given us in the Introduction, which at once reveals the spirit of the writer and of his book:

> "When I was a boy they used to tell me fairy-stories, and some of them were very interesting. I used to think it would be fine to see a fairy, but in some way they always kept out of sight when I was around. . . . But the idea of the world being everywhere peopled by little folk, whom we did not see, would stick to me. When, as a nine- or ten-year-old boy I learned to turn under tall weeds and grass with a breaking plow, I used to lighten the work by imagining the field was a great forest, and that there were little people in it who could not run fast enough to escape the great earthquake caused by my plow, and so it destroyed them and buried their cities. . . . My imaginary people were so real sometimes that I felt very badly about their troubles."

And so this sympathetic imagination, now ripened into maturity and associated with the reason of a scientific professor, presents the world of its childish fancies in a way to appeal to any one with a mind the least bit in harmony with such things. Butterflies and moths flit before us, as an idle race passing its fleeting hours in a dreamy happiness—traveling near and far in quest of food and mates—queer-looking creatures sometimes, and sometimes criminals of the insect world. Beetles and weevils execute their fairy dance, worship their beetle god, send forth their huntress lady-bug, and steal fruit from men's orchards and gardens. Grasshoppers, crickets, and the like, as "longhorns," "insect hogs," and "Jan the Terrible," rustle and chirp in the grass about us. Bees, wasps, and ants make paper, conduct wars, and establish nations for our instruction. Divers little people, such as Mr. Bladderfoot, the snake-feeder, Madam Doodlebug, the Children of a Day, the Stone Dwellers, and the Fairy Acrobat, swarm in air and water. Bugs and flies of every description, beautiful and ugly, harmless and deadly, are brought to our attention, with words of appreciative comment, or warning, suited to their nature.

Throughout, one never loses contact with facts, for the author constantly preserves an essential scientific accuracy. But the whole reads like a tale of a magic world, as interesting as the Arabian Nights or Hans Anderson's. Such a book ought to be a final answer to any one disposed to question the interest of common things. Child or adult, surrounded by such a world of life, has no excuse for being unable to amuse or instruct himself. With this book to inspire and guide, all eyes can see, and all ears hear, the endless concourse of living creatures that throng about us—spending their days, as ours, in the great complex of things we call the universe.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ARMISTICE NEWS BEWILDERED OUR FIGHTERS

NEWS of the armistice was not greeted with unalloyed enthusiasm by many of our fighters in France. Nerved to sweep the Huns back to Berlin, they could scarcely realize that the world's greatest war had ended, and there was a disposition to consider themselves in some measure cheated of a more glorious victory. "Holy Moses!" exclaims Corporal Jack F. Koons, of the 37th Division headquarters in Belgium, in beginning a letter to his mother in Cincinnati, "the unexpected has happened and its sudden announcement leaves my brain numb and bewildered." He refers to the armistice, "which paves the way to a world peace," and proceeds:

I can hardly realize the end has arrived. It was only a few minutes ago that cannon still belched forth their deadly messages of hate and destruction, but now all is quiet, and a spirit of resignation seems to have settled over all the land and the grand silence of peace, so dearly won, envelops us all. Thank God America has played her part effectively, energetically, and well!

I can picture Cincinnati to-day with crowded streets, blaring horns, triumphant parades, screaming newsboys, shrieking whistles proclaiming victory and peace to all within hearing. Telegraph-wires must be hot with the news and the United States must wear the smile that Dickens describes as: "vast and substantial."

The announcement of the armistice was received in a manner quite contrary to my expectations. During the past months I imagined that peace would be greeted by cheers, whoops of joy, and general rejoicing by the Amercian soldiers over here. Now, with Germany struggling to keep her shoulders from touching the ground, and our full realization of our military supremacy, it seems that the sweetness of entering Germany and penetrating into German territory is to be taken from us. If our allies are satisfied and believe they have sufficiently crusht her so that she will never rise again—then all is well.

The sky is misty, dirty gray, and not the sky I would have chosen for a day of rejoicing. It is growing chilly and the mist and rain blanket the earth. I am housed in a stable on the estate of some high dignitary and have hobnobbed with the "Lord High Hostler" of his Majesty's Mounts. Darkness creeps upon us about three o'clock on the afternoon (nine o'clock A.M. in Ohio), then our candles flicker, flutter, sizzle, and fizz until nearly midnight. I never wish to see another candle as long as I live when I get back to God's own country, save on birthday-cakes and Christmas-trees. I have not seen an electric light, a motion-picture show, and but one street-car since I left Camp Sheridan. I have never been able to buy what I wanted and have now but one shirt and one handkerchief; yet, in spite of all these discomforts, I am as healthy and happy as any raccoon should be. Only I do wish that we may be sent to some town where I can stretch my long legs beneath a real white table-cloth and sit awhile after dinner and talk. Now I am squatting on my heels like an Igorot and have started using my fingers like the

HEINE BOILERS

A Contributing Factor to the Winning of the War

During the memorable struggle that has just been brought to a victorious close, it has been our proud privilege as well as our patriotic duty to devote our entire resources, facilities and output to the service of our Government.

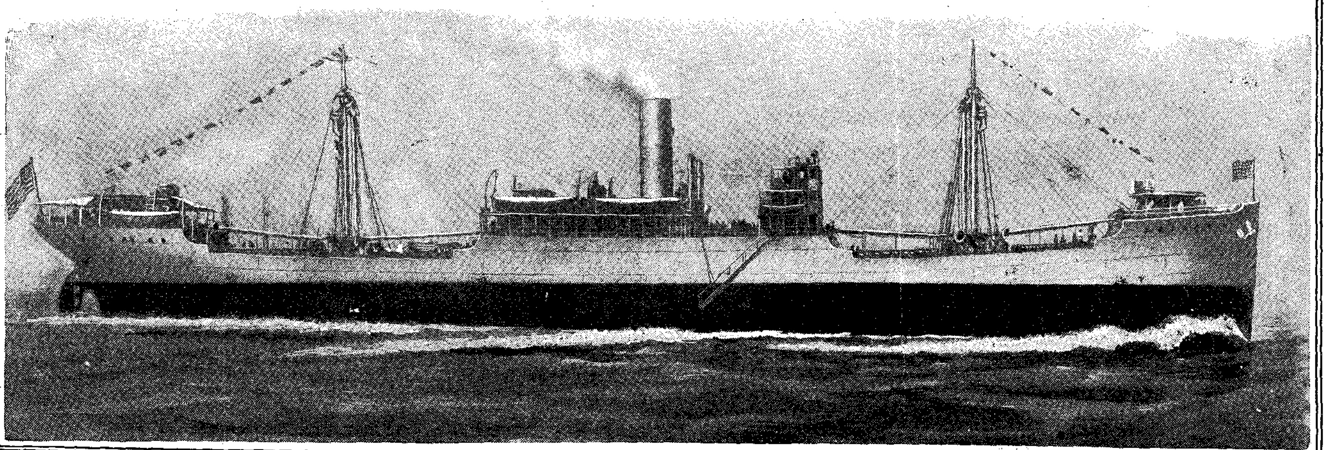
Our large plants at St. Louis, Mo., and Phoenixville, Pa. (covering over 16 acres) have labored without stint or limit to supply power boilers for shell plants, ammunition factories, gun shops, arsenals, aircraft factories, Government navy yards, hospitals, textile, uniform and other essential industries—and to furnish 360 high-duty marine boilers with which to speed General Pershing's bridge of ships across the sea.

In the last few years our business has grown to many times its former volume—the capacity of both our plants has been greatly increased—many new departments have been added—and our organization has been brought to a new and even higher standard of efficiency.

Now—as the world turns its thoughts from war to peace—the Heine Safety Boiler Co., with its record of duty faithfully performed, and with all Government restrictions removed—places its increased facilities at the service of its regular patrons and ALL users of power boilers. Correspondence is invited.

HEINE SAFETY BOILER CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Shops—St. Louis, Mo., and Phoenixville, Pa.
Offices in principal cities



"The Comptometer stands the gaff of service"

"And as far as we know," adds The Carter's Ink Company, "it holds the record for durability of mechanical equipment in our office".

"It is not how he starts but how he stands the gaff of service," declares Mr. O. T. Erickson, Office Manager of The Carter's Ink Company, "that gives you the measure of a man.

"The same is true of a machine. Our Comptometers have stood the test of 10 years of hard service. They have made good. Two of them have gone the whole route without repairs.

"As far as I know that's the record for durability in our office.

"We started with one Comptometer. As our work increased we had to have more machines. And again we bought Comptometers. Now we have six.

The rapid fire adding machine

"The title, 'Rapid-Fire Adding Machine,' aptly describes the Comptometer. Before the Comptometers came in, our billing, statistical and stock-record figuring was done on paper. How slow, inaccurate and expensive that was we did not realize until we began using Comptometers.

"By use of the touch method, our girls do very rapid work—and do it right.

Errors eliminated

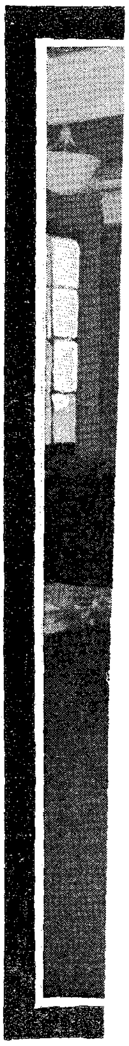
"At the end of the day they are not brain weary as mental figurers are. Nor is there any slow-down in the afternoon with increasing errors as was formerly the case."

This durability of the Comptometer, its ability to "stand the gaff of service," is an economy—and one decidedly worth while.

A vital economy

But it is by no means the biggest and most vital economy this rapid-fire machine will bring to you. This greater economy rests in the efficiency of Comptometer Speed and Accuracy on your figure work—*resulting in more and better work with less effort and expense.*

And it is an economy that will be of more than ordinary importance during the reconstruction period and one that should not be ignored at any time.



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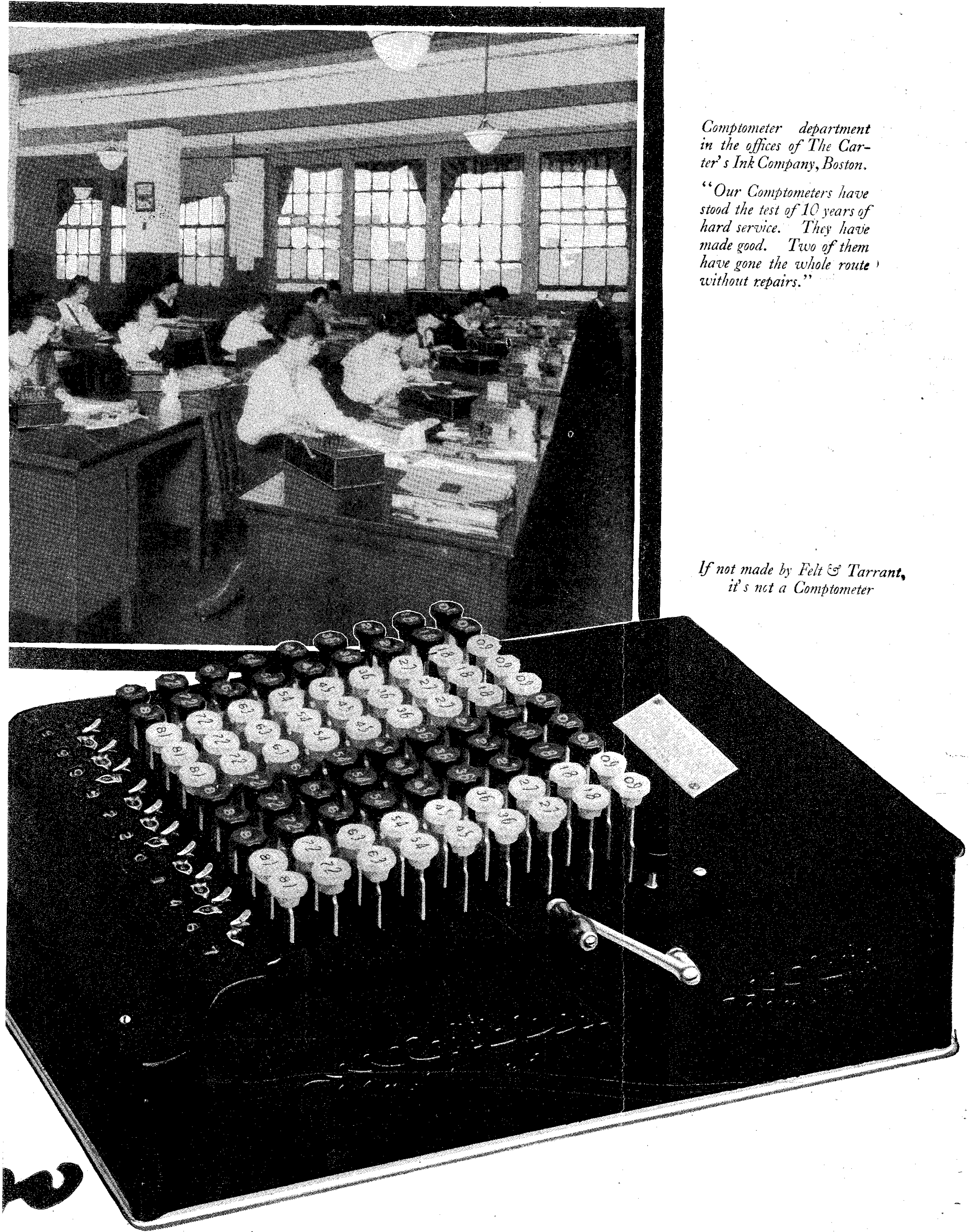

Comptometer department in the offices of The Carter's Ink Company, Boston.

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Ask a Comptometer man to show you the value of the Comptometer by a practical test on your own work in your own office.

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'Ever-Ready'
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NOTICE the smile of "Tommy Atkins"—the smile of recognition to the 'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor—a trusted friend he meets under every flag all along the Allied line.

Millions of men in military and civil life rely on the 'Ever-Ready' for perfect shaving comfort. They know that "Radio" Blades assure the smoothest, quickest shave, under all conditions for all kinds of beards.

Extra 'Ever-Ready' Radio Blades, 6 for 40c

'Ever-Ready' Razors and Blades are sold the World Over

$1.00 *Complete*

American Safety Razor Co., Inc.
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Makers of the famous 'Ever-Ready' Shaving Brushes

TRADE
MARK
FACE

dog-eaters at the World's Fair — see almanac!

I have slept on floors and on the ground and in water-soaked trenches so long I wonder if I shall ever feel at home again in one of your clean, white beds, mother? I wonder? I wash like a cat, and, in our recent drive, did not get a bath for six weeks and never even washed my face for six days! Still I shall never regret that I refused advancement to serve in the Intelligence Section, for I felt that my best work could be done for my country in this line of service; and certainly to be on the very front brings thrills which compensate for any hardships or danger. Now, mother dear, better start hoarding flour and cherries for plenty of pie, for I have one wonderful, lasting hunger. Remember always that, tho I have lost time in my professional career, I would not change places with the most successful money-maker in America; so cheer up mother, and dad, and give three cheers for a regular old peaceful world, and say it is all right, even if it has had a bad headache during these past four years. Those of us who are coming back to our own homes dread to think of the loneliness of those mothers whose sons will never return to them, as I shall very shortly to you, mother dear—they fought bravely and died nobly, and, tho we leave them behind us, as we sail homeward, we know they died for a holy cause.

IF THE RED MAN CAN FIGHT, WHY CAN'T HE VOTE?

WHILE praying to the Great Spirit for the protection of "Old Glory," the American Indian also took an active part in the war. Fully nine thousand descendants of the original red men rushed to the colors and were incorporated in the Expeditionary Forces, proving their patriotism and valor on many hard-fought fields. Now they are not looking for material recognition of their services, but are asking for the privileges of citizenship in their native land. The Rev. Red Fox Skiuhushu (Northern Blackfoot) pleads their cause in a letter to the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, written from the Yakima reservation. Freedom is planted in every Indian heart, he declares, and he appeals to the American people to "let him have a part with free people in the progress of this world's-change history." Here are the main points of Red Fox Skiuhushu's plea:

There is no greater patriot stands on the American soil than the American Indian. My people, the aborigines, have volunteered and fought for the Stars and Stripes in every war since Columbus landed, and as a nation the aborigines have stood up and fought against all odds for inherited rights. It is going on six hundred years, and we have not stopt to fight for the same cause. Is it like the American people, since the world's war ended, to have a race of people like the red race as wards of the Government, and be deprived of having a voice in the courts of claims, in their own mother country, which has seven thousand government employees looking after the welfare of three hundred thousand Indians in the United States?

I am sure the best thing ever happened to the American Indian of to-day to solve his problem for United States Government to square up all treaties with all tribes, give them their portion of allotment, square up their money, and make them a full citizenship of the United States of America, and they will soon learn the value of a dollar, etc., when set free upon their own responsibility. The reservation system, now, is un-American, and the reservation Indian will be lazy and dirty, having no respect for themselves and others. And a State law fixt in each State not allowing grafters to take advantages. As things are now, they lease their land and not work. However, the white Americans must respect these first Americans, remember that my forefathers were on the reception committee when the *Mayflower* came in on the *Santa Maria*.

True, we are called savages, because my people did fight for their country and home, yet we hope to be better understood as the peace movement comes on; bringing this war to an end for justice and freedom for all people and races.

Did generations of training in militarism, art, culture, civilize Germany? Where is the true sympathy and brotherly love which should exist between man and man in order to secure the welfare of the individual and the family? In the present-day civilization we are all slaves to one another, from the millionaire to the day-laborer. It is indeed astonishing that man should deliberately perpetuate slavery of his race by failing to recognize the fact that he is born into earth life for the purpose of spiritual development, not that might conform to human schemes and invention of materialistic tendencies; this is what the German Empire was trying to play on the world, and deliberately ignored the basic principle of nature's economy, namely, the right to live.

We, the American Indians of this land, everywhere, welcome those that became Americans. Let all Americans remember this: Hostility did not come until the white man wronged the red man by long strings of broken treaties, and only made it a rubber-stamp treaty. The American flag has given citizenship to every race and nation of the world, whether they could read or write, but not the American Indians.

The Irishman says: "The reason the Indian is not a citizen of the United States is simply he was born here." Our souls were in this war, as every soul of every American Indian. We know not the hyphen—we know not the pro this or pro that; we are 100 per cent. Americans.

It is the love in the Indian hearts that urges him to pull the bow against the invading foe, but we still plead to the American people and the American Government to give us nothing more than our rights. We still are knocking at the door of Congress for freedom and become a share in the American flag.

There are to-day serving the colors nearly nine thousand redskins, who volunteered their blood for the cause of America. Out of three hundred thousand Indians in the United States 85 per cent. volunteered and 15 per cent were drafted, owing to mixed blood. Our people have taken out a little over $50,000,000 of Liberty bonds, and donated to the Red Cross over $2,000,000.

Such grand and noble demonstration ought to cause every patriot to reciprocate such act by urging a bill in Congress to have the Indian free, and bestow upon them full citizenship, like every person.

If our nine thousand boys offer their lives why should not their people become free, as every other nationality on the American soil?

Here's Peace and Good Will

THE very spirit of Christmas is in a pipe. Nothing brings more joy to a fellow's soul than the steady puffs and the taste of clean, dry smoke. With friend pipe in his hand he can look on the world with patience and good humor.

To have all the peace and comfort a pipe can give him, every man should have a

W D C TRADE MARK **Wellington**
THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

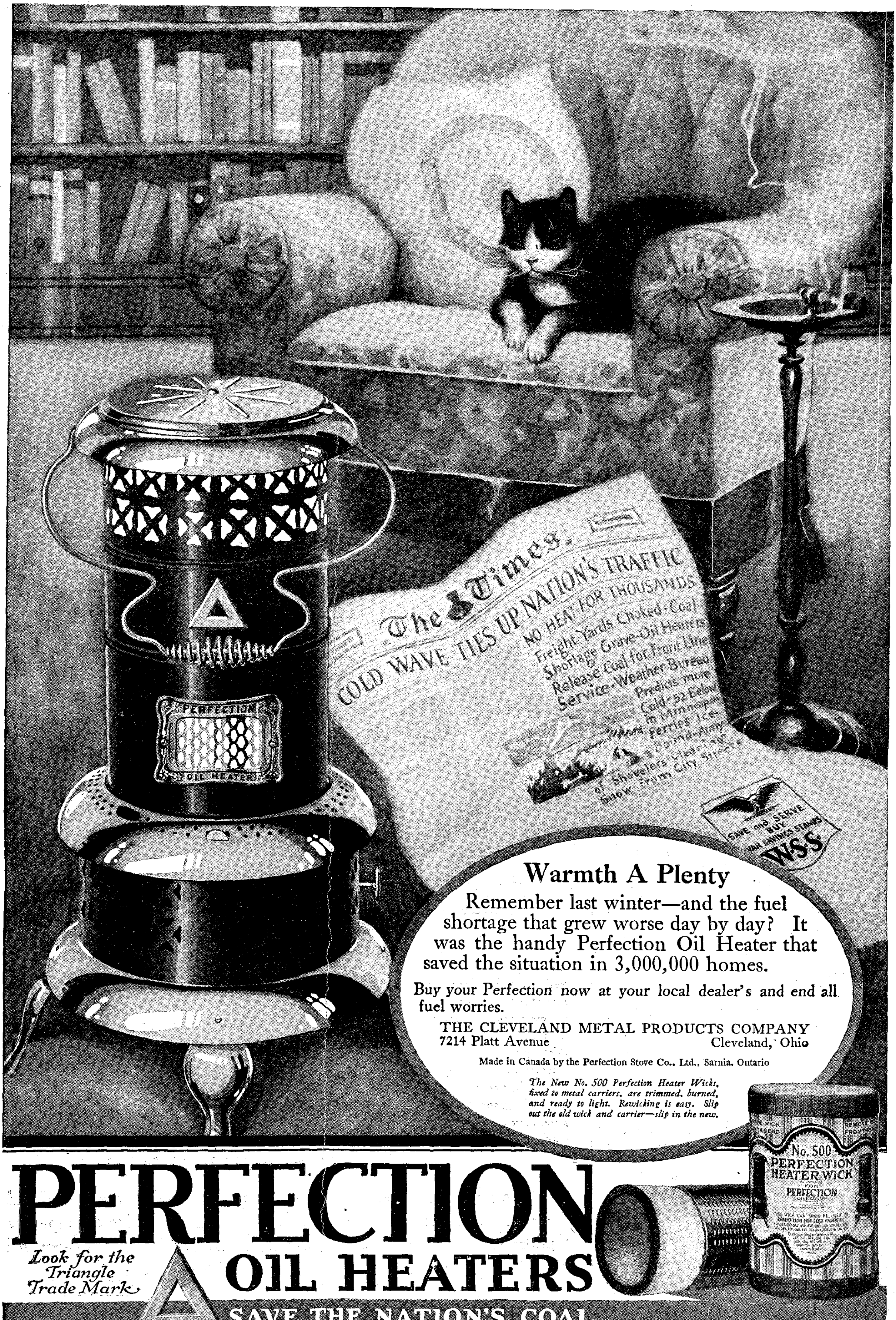
The W. D. C. triangle trade-mark has been the sign of supreme pipe value for more than 50 years. It is not only on every Wellington, but also on other pipes that we make of every style, size and grade. Grade for grade, price for price, there is no better pipe made than a W. D. C.

The well catches all moisture and tobacco crumbs, keeps them away from the mouth, and puts a stop to bubbling and wheezing. The pure, cool, dry smoke comes *up* out of the *top* opening in the bit—*away* from the tongue.

The genuine French briar that goes into every Wellington Pipe is seasoned by our own special process so as to break-in sweet and mellow. It is guaranteed against cracking or burning through.

Make a list of the men you like a whole lot—the men "over there" and the men "over here." Give each one of them a Wellington Pipe for Christmas. It will make them downright happy. All good dealers sell Wellington pipes in many shapes and sizes at 75 cents and up.

WM. DEMUTH & CO., New York
World's Largest Pipe Manufacturers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NO HEAT FOR THOUSANDS
Freight Yards Choked-Coal Shortage Grave-Oil Heaters Release Coal for Front Line Service-Weather Bureau Predicts more Cold-52 Below in Minneapolis Ferries Ice-Bound-Army of Shovelers Clearing Snow From City Streets
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Warmth A Plenty

Remember last winter—and the fuel shortage that grew worse day by day? It was the handy Perfection Oil Heater that saved the situation in 3,000,000 homes.

Buy your Perfection now at your local dealer's and end all fuel worries.

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7214 Platt Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

Made in Canada by the Perfection Stove Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario

The New No. 500 Perfection Heater Wicks, fixed to metal carriers, are trimmed, burned, and ready to light. Rewicking is easy. Slip out the old wick and carrier—slip in the new.

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS

Look for the Triangle Trade Mark

SAVE THE NATION'S COAL

WHERE THERE ARE PEACE, PLENTY, AND NO WAR-WORRY

IT would seem as if no such land could exist in these days of high prices, constant reminders that we must economize, and war-worries morning, noon, and night. Nevertheless, an Irish journalist, Louis McQuilland, writing in the London *Sunday Pictorial*, claims that such is the condition of his native isle. He writes:

> While it would be a marked exaggeration to state that the Emerald Isle is now a duplicate copy of the Garden of Eden, it is certainly enjoying amenities denied to those countries which have been grasped by the iron hand of conscription and those Continental neutrals nearer the war-zone.
>
> As far as rural Ireland is concerned, the Ireland of the farmers and the peasant proprietors, the people have never known such halcyon days.
>
> Farmers' wives are better drest than they have ever been, and their homes, as regards furniture, at any rate, are equipped like mansions. The farmers themselves are sporting smart motor-cars—not mere toys, but sound cars with reliable engines. There is no dearth of petrol.
>
> Nothing is more remarkable in Ireland than the improvement in food, both as regards quantity and quality. In other days the people used to send the best bacon to England, and subsist at home on cheap American bacon. To-day they consume their own best bacon.
>
> Cattle there are in plenty, and butchers have their shops full of whole carcasses. Mutton is also to be had in abundance. In no town or village in Ireland is horseflesh being sold for human food.
>
> Bread is plentiful, but it is not any more appetizing than it is in England, and is even darker in aspect. When I was at Newry an English correspondent, looking into a storeroom, saw a quantity of peat or dried bog, fashioned into squares. Asking what the mysterious stuff was, he received the unsmiling reply, "Shure, that's Irish war-bread." I regret to say that he promptly made a note of this utterly misleading piece of information.
>
> There are food regulations and restrictions in Ireland, as there are in Great Britain, but they are more honored in the breach than the observance. This refers particularly to the larger towns, tho there is no scarcity in the villages of plain, simple food.
>
> In Belfast I saw a small, stout business man polish off a decent-sized steak such as would have been regarded as something phenomenal in a London restaurant. He then hammered his knife on the table and impatiently demanded another steak, and did not look happy till he got it.
>
> In liquor, as in food, the Irishman is better off than his neighbor across St. George's Channel. Whisky has still got a "tang" with it that requires qualifying with *aqua pura*. "Government beer" is a joke, not an unpleasant reality. With a big glass of good stout, still available, a large chunk of bread, and a noble fragment of cheese, a cheap luncheon can be had any day in any part of Ireland.
>
> In large towns, like Dublin and Belfast, there is an abundance of pastries and fruit-cakes. At a well-known teashop in Belfast I had an afternoon tea better than that provided at the Ritz in the days before the war, and at much below the Ritz price.
>
> Scarcity of matches is not at all prevalent, and I could always purchase a couple of boxes at any tobacconist's shop.
>
> Children and women have no reason to complain as to sweets, for all varieties of these are to be had in great profusion in the southern and northern capitals. The sugar supplied for sweetening tea is generally of coarse quality, but there is plenty of it.
>
> Ireland is particularly well off as regards fish, especially that very piquantly flavored fish, the herring, which has only come into popular vogue in England since it has increased 500 per cent. in price.
>
> While food conditions are thus good, the well-lighted streets of Ireland make for that nocturnal gaiety which we experienced in prewar years in London. To walk again at night under the undimmed light of the street-lamps is like capturing the rose-glow of a lost Eden; and that rapture is to be had in Ireland.
>
> An Englishman traversing Ireland to-day and not conversant with the problems of the country would think that from her prosperity Ireland should feed England. It should be remembered, however, that the whole population of all Ireland is not so great as that of Lesser London, and that all her foodstuffs would seem a small store for the teeming millions of Great Britain.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

NO man will come home from France the same man that he went away. Critical observers of the war are saying that the American boy over there has "found himself." A clearer conception of the purpose for which he came into the world has come to him. "It is difficult to describe or analyze the many influences which have brought about this result," writes Maj. Henry P. DuBois to his father, Jakes T. DuBois, of Hallstead, Pa.; "in part it may have been the excitement of it all, the ever-changing scene, the newness of military life, or the novelty of sight and customs in a foreign land." But the Major notes the following forces standing out predominantly in the rapid formation of the American boy's character:

> The man who stands face to face with the ultimate thing in life through days and weeks of bitter struggle, not only with the enemy, but with the elements as well, comes away with something he is not going to let easily slip from his grasp. The man who sees his best friends killed by his side, and talks to them while they are dying, finds a foothold on something more solid than the foundations supplied him in the peace and comfort of ordinary life, or through the teachings of book or pulpit.
>
> During the three weeks of my sojourn in the hospital I have yet to hear a questionable story, and even the profanity which has always been regarded as a necessary accompaniment to army life has been conspicuous by its absence. And yet this is far from a gloomy place; as the men get stronger they enter into the community life of the place, and there is good cheer and fellowship in abundance.
>
> Tell the mothers and wives and sweethearts to have no fear. The men are coming home with clear consciences and heads hung high. They are not only coming home as they left you, but with a new and broader outlook on life, fortified

As to the Charms of Tobacco

Larus & Brother Co.,
Richmond, Va.
My dear Sirs:

As a pipe-smoker of some 40 years I feel that I really must write to tell you that after all these years I have at last found a really satisfying tobacco, namely your Plug Slice Edgeworth that comes in slabs. I have now been smoking it for about one year, but have not written before because I wanted to learn whether the charm of this tobacco would, like so many others, wear off. I now find that the more I smoke it, the more necessary it becomes to my bodily comfort.

(Signed) ——————

EDGEWORTH EXTRA HIGH GRADE READY-RUBBED

EDGEWORTH EXTRA HIGH GRADE PLUG SLICE

EDGEWORTH

We value the above letter highly, but we had to argue down grave doubts before dwelling upon the *charm* of *any* smoking tobacco. But then women probably never read tobacco advertisements.

For years Woman never openly recognized but one serious rival. Much talk has been made about the bravery of the man who first dared to eat an oyster. What about the bold man who first dared to leave a woman for a smoke? We often wonder if Sir Walter Raleigh, brave as he was, ever told Queen Elizabeth the truth about his long absences. If she ever caught him quietly enjoying his pipe—well, as we know, she was quite a spirited woman.

Nowadays, ask any young woman if she objects to smoking, and her reply invariably is, "No, I like it." And they choose men who smoke. They know smokers are better natured.

A pipeful of the right tobacco can charm away most of the small frets of daily life.

The difficulty is to come upon a tobacco that brings such a charm into your life. We don't want to prejudice you against Edgeworth by boosting it too much, but we certainly would enjoy learning what you personally think of it.

If you're willing to risk a postcard, we'll risk the tobacco. Send us your address together with that of the dealer ordinarily supplying you, and we will dispatch to you generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes, then cut by sharp knives into very thin moist slices. Rub a slice between the hands and it makes an average pipe-load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed comes prepared to pour straight into your pipe. It packs nicely, and burns freely, evenly to the very bottom, getting better and better.

Edgeworth is sold in sizes convenient for all purchasers. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed in pocket-size packages sells for 15c; larger sizes, 30c and 70c; tin humidor, $1.30; in glass jars, $1.40. Edgeworth Plug Slice costs 15c, 30c, 70c, and $1.30.

When the samples arrive, scrape out your pipe for a new guest. Fill the bowl with a generous load. Light up, lean back in your friendly old chair, and take a puff or two—the first two for pure enjoyment—then, when you feel quite ready, take a puff or two slowly, estimatingly. Is this the tobacco you have been looking for so long?

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st St., Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

SAVE COAL
—but have heat

Detroit Residence of
Truman H. Newberry is
Chamberlin equipped

80% of your
Coal is yet
to be used

STILL TIME this season to save 1-5th to 2-5ths of the coal you burn if you equip NOW with Chamberlin and seal those ⅛ in. to 1-16th in. heat escapes around your windows.

Chamberlin repays its cost in 4 years—outlasts the building. Simplest, most weathertight and troublefree. Nearly twice as many places Chamberlin'd as all others combined prove it excels.

Guaranteed 10 years by world's largest, oldest, most experienced weatherstrip makers, backed with paid-up capital of a half-million and a quarter-century reputation. Chamberlin can be installed ONLY by skilled mechanics from our direct factory branches.

The Chamberlin'd Window

Keeps in heat, bars out cold, drafts, dust, soot, rain, snow, damp; deadens noise; prevents rattling and "sticking"—for the life of the building. *There's nothing to wear out.*

Prominent Users of Chamberlin Strips include:

J. P. Morgan, Jr.
Elihu Root
Thos. A. Edison
E. H. Gary
Wm. G. McAdoo
W. K. Vanderbilt
Charles Dana Gibson
Chas. M. Schwab
Chauncey M. Depew
Harry P. Whitney
—and hundreds of thousands of others

◆ ◆ ◆

Such people will have none but the best. Hence their homes are Chamberlin'd.

CHAMBERLIN
METAL WEATHER STRIPS
"THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS"

We equip windows, doors, casements or transoms—wood or metal—in new or old buildings.

WRITE for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.
General Offices: 109 Dinan Bldg., Detroit

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Try one of these money saving collars *at our expense.* State size wanted on postal.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. C Boston, Mass.

Training for Authorship

How to write, what to write, and where to sell.

Cultivate your mind. Develop your literary gifts. Master the art of self-expression. Make your spare time profitable. Turn your ideas into dollars.

Dr. Esenwein

Courses in Short-Story Writing, Versification, Journalism, Play Writing, Photoplay Writing, etc., taught personally by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for many years editor of Lippincott's *Magazine*, and a staff of literary experts. Constructive criticism. Frank, honest, helpful advice. *Real teaching.*

One pupil has received over $5,000 for stories and articles written mostly in spare time—"play work," he calls it. Another pupil received over $1,000 before completing her first course. Another, a busy wife and mother, is averaging over $75 a week from photoplay writing alone.

There is no other institution or agency doing so much for writers, young or old. The universities recognize this, for over one hundred members of the English faculties of higher institutions are studying in our Literary Department. The editors recognize it, for they are constantly recommending our courses.

We publish ***The Writer's Library.*** We also publish ***The Writer's Monthly,*** especially valuable for its full reports of the literary market. Besides our teaching service, we offer a manuscript criticism service.

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Please address

The Home Correspondence School
Dep't. 74. Springfield, Mass.
ESTABLISHED 1897 INCORPORATED 1904

by an ennobling inner force which will support them through life.

But what of the communities to which they are to return? Will the same temptations which, before their departure, made them weaker and wander from the course of manhood still be there to threaten the structure which has been so well built over here? Will the haven of safety to which to ask them to return be found to be more dangerous than the strange land and its strange people from which they return?

As officers, in whose keeping has been placed the welfare of these men while they are away from you, we have given this subject much thought, and, to be frank with you, it is cause for much concern. Things are going fine over here. There is no danger of a let-down or a reversion to former infractions while the campaign is on. It is reasonably sure that the millions of men who are not killed or wounded in battle will descend the gang-plank of the transports in home ports better for their experience. It is then that the supreme test of your helpfulness will come. It is then that the bars to immorality and licentiousness may be let down unconsciously in the name of innocent joy at the reunion of loved ones. The orgies which followed the return of the Army and Navy after the Spanish War come vividly to mind when this possibility is contemplated, and we ask you for the sake of those who will be returned to you in safety, prepare the home city, the town, or village, that it may be worthy of the men for whose safety you now give your prayers.

To keep your humor fresh and sparkling in the midst of a famine of all the luxuries and most of the necessaries is surely a feat. Here is proof that a young Westerner did it. At any rate, that is the impression one gets from the perusal of the following epistle of Thomas E. Dehoney, former rate clerk and telegrapher in the Santa Fé general live-stock agent's office at Kansas City, and now first-class electrician in Admiral Sims's London office:

What a marvelous, astonishing, and incredible experience I have had since leaving my live-stock tariffs. Who would suspect that Uncle Sam could reach out into the Middle West and gather up in his broad naval arms a young man in the prime of life and an overworked pair of trousers, born with no inheritance other than a strong desire to advise intending shippers the approximate cost of conveying a cow or her relatives from and to a given point along the line of least resistance, and in the short period of twelve months teach this person to wash clothes and undrape the raiment from potatoes, and eventually enable him to clasp a pair of radio-phones to his shapely and swan-like ears and absorb electrical information from the air for the information of the highest-salaried officer in charge of the naval forces operating in European waters!

You can not appreciate how really interesting this radio game is. Berlin sends German propaganda by the hour—a steady stream; Moscow, Russia, spreads aside his vast growth of shredded whiskers and transmits his little say; Rome chews the rag with various points; stations in Spain, France, England and, last but not least, America are at our finger-tips. 'Tis remarkable how strong the signals reach us from the other side of the Atlantic. Makes me feel like I am close to home. With such a homelike feeling comes the thought that some day I shall have to return to America and pay my indebtedness.

An interesting thing occurred a few days ago. I was tuning my set at random, just trying to pick up some new stations, when, of a sudden, a human voice sounded in my phones saying, "Hello, hello, everybody." I pinched myself to see that I was really awake and the voice proceeded to whistle the "Roses of Picardy" and the "Onions of Oakland," and wound up by playing several selections from Sousa on the gramophone.

I don't know whence the voice came but think it was close at hand. The speaker was on a radio-telephone.

The weather over here is damp—"dam damp." Even the few matches we see per week are warped. Speaking of matches brings me to the real issues of the war. You folks at home, after picking the remnants of beefsteak from your tusks, pick up your *Evening Blade* and read how the Germans have given up Swamproot; how the Temple of Oldfolks was destroyed by hostile aircraft; how trench No. 1 was evacuated and how the Americans were unable to prevent the contemplated movements of the Hun, namely: a masterly retreat, but you do not become conversant with the disastrous results of the Great War. I have found them to be located in London. Here they are, briefly:

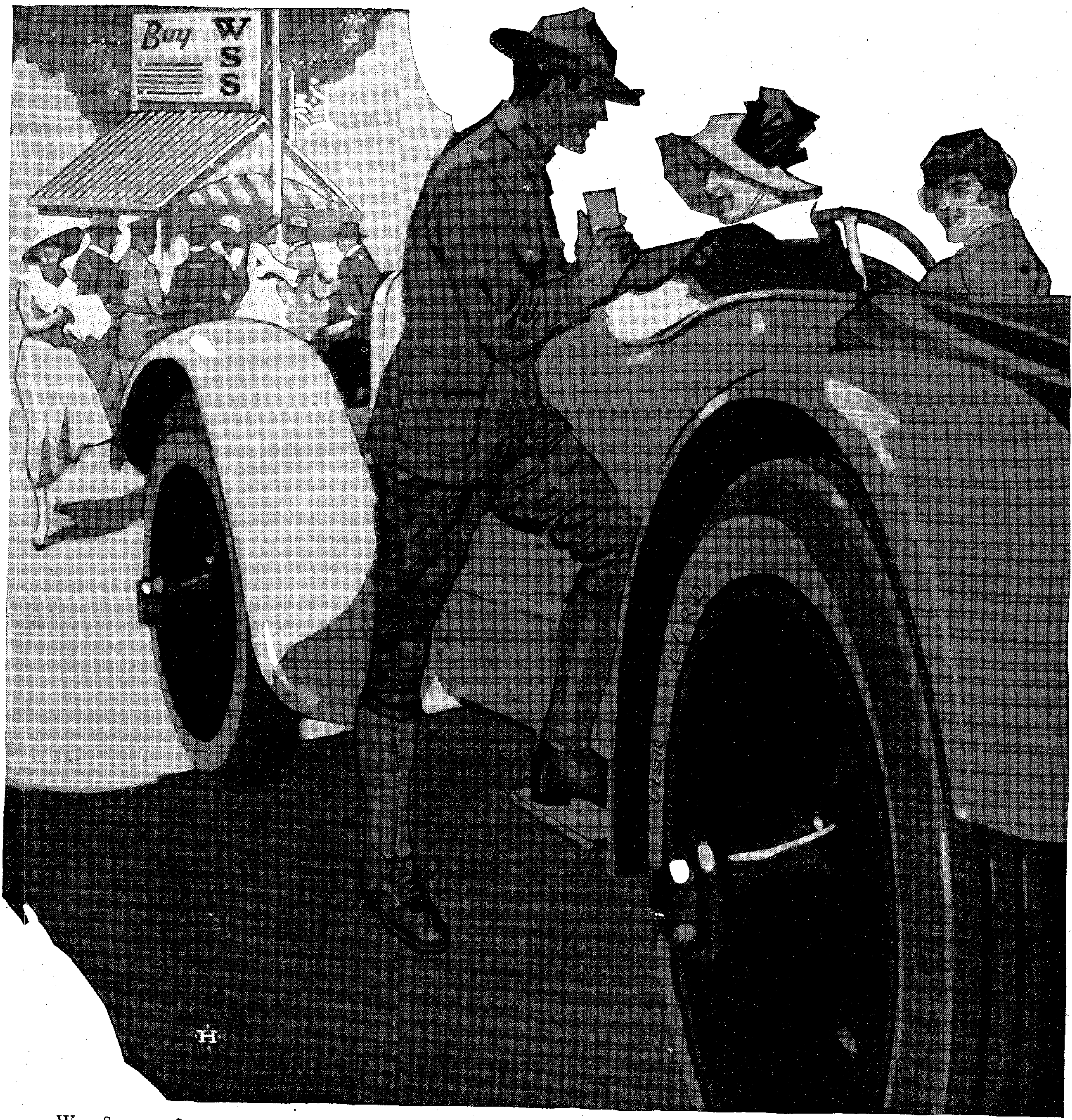
Meat, ah! How I long for a piece of hamburger steak with garlic! Meat-coupons are so highly cherished that they are included in the estate and descend to the heir upon the death of the holder. Lack of nourishment, superinduced by the scarcity of meat, contributes to the death of the holder, so automatically the coupons are constantly in circulation.

Matches are so infrequent and far apart that when I hesitate on the corner and strike a match to light the inevitable cigaret, twenty grown men rush up madly and exclaim, "Hold the light, please." I have to wear asbestos gloves to keep from scorching my finger-tips.

I saw a man on the street yesterday carrying two eggs. It was daylight, however, and I could not bother him. I followed him home and I may have something interesting to tell you in a few days as I know where he lives. We don't need alarm-clocks over here but this does not alarm one. It is a pleasant sensation to be awakened from a deep, profound slumber by the milk boy as he oscillates up and down the stairs with the break of day. He wears wooden shoes and the stairs are made of concrete. Makes so much noise that the milk sours.

Paper is nix. I may be seen any evening walking from the corner grocery-store carrying a loaf of bread in one hand, absolutely nude, referring to the bread, a double ration of butter in the other, same being neatly wrapped in a cigaret-paper with the understanding that the paper be returned. Some of the butter does not have to be carried, as it appears strong enough to walk.

I noticed in the Topeka papers that you patrons of street railways are to be served by lady conductors. The question is asked if the young ladies will be able to deliver the goods under all conditions, etc. Kindly tell them from me that the young female collectors can fill the bill and their pockets with perfect ease and reckless abandon. They are used almost exclusively over here in London and I find them satisfactory in every respect. The cars here are double-decked affairs, very



WAR SAVINGS STAMPS are a good investment, on which Uncle Sam pays compound interest. BUY THEM EVERY DAY!

THE FISK CORD TIRE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT. With it you buy freedom from inconveniences, a resiliency which insures an increased comfort in riding, a saving in gasoline and protection for the mechanism of your car.

YOU BUY an assurance of long and uninterrupted usage and mileage which runs into high figures. These, with safety, are returns which are distributed thru the life of the tire.

THE face value of the investment is obviously good. A handsome, stalwart tire with evident stamina to offer resistance to wear and to road obstacles is a worth-while addition to any car.

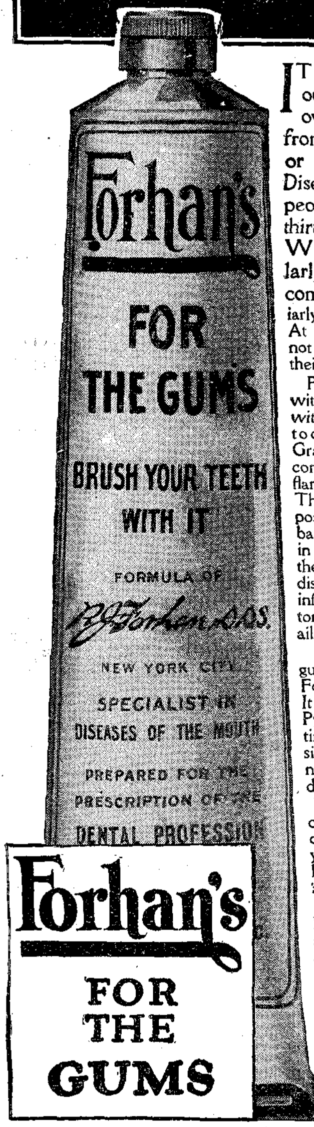
THIS is one of the few instances where the essentials of luxury and of endurance combine to make a product pre-eminently desirable.

WHEN you buy Cord Tires—Buy Fisk.

Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

FISK CORD TIRES

Gum tenderness — a serious tooth-menace



IT *is* true that four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-shrinkage, or Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). But many people even under thirty have Pyorrhea. Women, particularly after the baby comes, are peculiarly subject to Pyorrhea. At such time they cannot be too careful about their teeth.

Pyorrhea commences with tender gums, or with gum-bleeding, at tooth-brush time. Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame and then shrink. The teeth become exposed to decay at the base and tiny openings in the gums become the breeding places of disease germs which infect the joints—or tonsils—or cause other ailments.

Beware of *that first* gum tenderness! Try Forhan's for the gums. It positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. No ordinary tooth paste will do this.

And Forhan's cleans teeth scientifically, as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and free from tartar.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

30c and 60c tubes
All druggists

FORHAN CO.
196 6th Ave., N. Y.

Send for Trial Tube Free

POULTRY AND PIGEONS FOR PROFIT

Foy's big book tells all about it. Contains *many colored plates—an encyclopedia of poultry* information, poultry houses, feeding for eggs, etc. *Written by a man who knows.* Sent for 5 cents. Low prices, fowls and eggs.
FRANK FOY, Box 3, CLINTON, IOWA

Free Book
Containing complete story of the origin and history of that wonderful instrument—the

Easy to Play Easy to Pay

SAXOPHONE

This book tells you when to use Saxophone—singly, in quartettes, in sextettes, or in regular band; how to transpose from orchestral parts and many other things you would like to know.

You can learn to play the scale in one hour's practice, and soon be playing popular airs. You can double your income, your pleasure, and your popularity. Easy to pay by our easy payment plan.

MAKES AN IDEAL PRESENT

Send for free Saxophone book and catalog of True-Tone Band Instruments.

BUESCHER BAND INSTRUMENT CO.
266 Jackson Street, Elkhart, Ind.

ECONOMY
renewable FUSES

cut annual fuse maintenance costs 80% in many of our leading industries.

An inexpensive little "Drop Out" Renewal Link restores a blown Economy Fuse to its original efficiency. Economy Fuses protect electrical circuits of the U. S. Navy and leading powder and munitions plants. Order from your electrical dealer.

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
Kinzie and Orleans Sts., Chicago, U.S.A.

Sole manufacturers of "ARKLESS"—the Non-Renewable Fuse with the "100% Guaranteed Indicator."
Economy Fuses are also made in Canada at Montreal

narrow. So narrow, in fact, that there is not room for a fat passenger to circulate. As we have no "pay-as-you-fall-in" system the conductoress must pursue each new passenger and extract the fare. This necessitates many a hundred trips up the almost perpendicular stairs to the top deck. Fare is collected and a receipt punched and handed to each passenger. The lady conductor performs the two acts with one swift move of her nimble fingers, much quicker than can a man do it with his calloused hands. On the busses, the ladies served equally well. You know the busses are nothing more than converted ice-wagons and they ride just as comfortably; they are also double-decked.

I shall never marry a conductoress—she has the habit of climbing so firmly acquired that she no doubt must spend half of her time on the roof. Then, again, she probably would be relieving my trousers of metal every night just to keep in the practice of making change. You may pass this to the Topeka ladies who contemplate jumping into this branch of industry so that they may understand my feelings in the matter.

I must shove off now as my shipmate protests that it is about my time to fan the fire. You see, we are burning last year's coal and one of us must sit up and agitate the fire or it will fail us at an inopportune time. It's a great war, this.

Of the 112 graduates and members of the faculty of Wellesley College sent over the seas for Association work three have been distinguished with special honors by foreign governments. Mrs. Caroline Rogers Hill was decorated by King Albert for her services to Belgian soldiers, Miss Ethel Putney was specially recommended to the British High Commissioner in Egypt for her work among Armenian refugees, and Miss Edith May, who had raised a special hospital fund among her college associates, was decorated by the French Government for her activity in all kinds of relief-work. Miss May's recent efforts are thus described in a letter to a generous friend at Wellesley:

Do you remember my speaking, when I was in Wellesley, of a certain château transformed into a hospital, where there were over a hundred tubercular men, and where conditions were so crowded and dreary and discouraging? I remember giving a little sketch of the place. When your money came to me I resolved to try to do something for it, and as soon as opportunity offered, I visited it again. The same devoted doctor was still there. He showed me with great pride mended floors and windows and glossy white paint everywhere. I must say that I didn't dream that the poor old place could be so transformed through paint alone! He had found one of his *malades* who had been an artist before the war, and the man had been delighted to stencil on the walls of the corridors, and in the rooms, a running grape-vine design of red and green leaves. This had made the gayest sort of effect, and had brightened even the dimmest corners. The same artist had painted mottoes—(the ten commandments, so-called, of the tubercular)—surrounded with colored borders, and had contrived to make even these reminders of their pathetic malady pleasing to their eyes. The money for all of this had come from the sale of hens and eggs drawn from the hospital chicken-yard. And this chicken-yard was the gift of American friends of mine; a gift I had been able to send the doctor just before I had sailed for America. These French doctors are marvels of ingenuity and thrift and devotion to their men. Think of making 1,250 francs out of a hen-yard that cost barely 400 francs! I will not speak of what remains to be done in that château! Should I do so, you would think that only the outside of the platter had been cleaned! But one thing greatly needed, for four years, is about to be supplied through your splendid gift, and that is a recreation-room for the men. Up to the present, those hundred and twenty men have had no room, not even a hallway, in which to assemble in the evenings and on rainy days. They are far away in the country and there are no distractions of any sort. They have no games no books, no place where they may write, and yet they are absolutely shut in among themselves. I talked this over again with the doctor. He pointed out to me a small stable that he thought might be used. His idea is to cement the floor, to whiten and stencil the walls, to put panes of glass into the barn-doors (there are no windows), and to supply tables, chairs, lamps, and a stove. The sick men will themselves do all the work, even to the making of the tables, but not the cementing of the floors—for that would be dangerous for them to attempt. And I am to supply the material through your generosity! I am sure you would feel that I had done just what you would have wished, could you have seen the men's faces as they crowded about my little Ford, while the doctor explained what we were planning; and could you have heard the hand-clapping and even cheering (tho that is forbidden the poor fellows because of their state), and the "*Vive l'Amérique,*" "*Vive les Étudiantes du Collège,*" which they raised when I explained that the girl students of a college in America had sent the doctor the gift! It made one want to do a thousandfold more for those fine soldiers—mostly young—who had given all they had to their country, and were so grateful to receive anything in return—as if it were not in any way their due. The doctor, too, was the most grateful man and has since written me a letter as enthusiastic as a schoolboy's about the projected plan. When it is all completed, you shall have a photograph and certainly you shall have a letter from the doctor himself—a man who gives himself without stint, from morning till night, and who is (in what he calls his leisure moments!) now corresponding with American doctors over here, with a view to founding together with them a "Franco-American Journal of Medicine," wherein medical views, etc., shall be exchanged monthly. It is worth very much to come in contact with such a doctor—and with such patients as his. And I am proud of you all for having given me this chance to be your spokesman, and grateful to you beyond words, for having enabled me to help plan for changes in one of the hospitals that has been—because of its poverty—my constant preoccupation for almost a year.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will doubtless recall a letter accompanied by a poem, "Where Do I Sleep Next?" from Private Frank Proudfoot Jarvis, of the First Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. That Private Jarvis's cruse of humor is still brimful, even in the closing days of

All they're cracked up to be!

Big, full-meated, perfect. The pick of California walnuts — and California never produced a finer crop than this year's.

You will want to serve Diamond Brand California Walnuts buttered and salted as a relish between the courses of the Christmas feast, and with raisins as the final tidbit with the coffee.

But, as suggested below, there are many otner ways of serving walnuts. Their distinctive flavor and adaptability make possible an endless variety of food combinations that tickle the palate as well as give substantial nourishment.

Walnuts are a concentrated, highly nutritious food consisting of 96% fat, protein and carbohydrates, the elements that furnish bodily heat and muscular power.

Make your Christmas dinner just a bit better by using plenty of walnuts. Be sure you get the best by asking for Diamond Brand California Walnuts.

CALIFORNIA WALNUT GROWERS
ASSOCIATION

A purely co-operative non-profit organization of over 3,000 growers

DIAMOND BRAND

California Walnuts

Christmas Suggestions

California Walnuts served with raisins add zest to the feast.

California Walnut dressing gives a rich, nutty flavor to the Christmas bird.

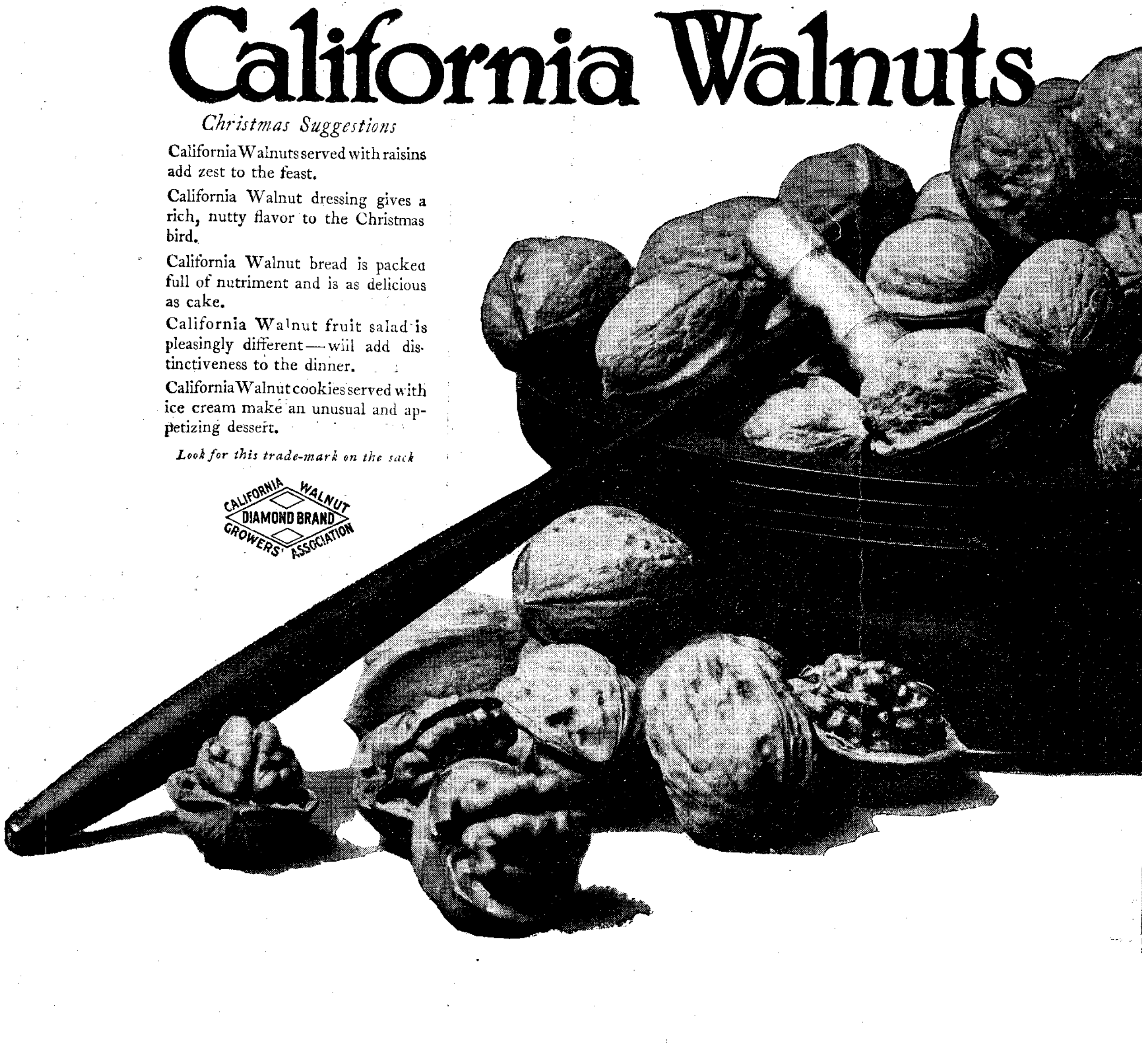
California Walnut bread is packed full of nutriment and is as delicious as cake.

California Walnut fruit salad is pleasingly different — will add distinctiveness to the dinner.

California Walnut cookies served with ice cream make an unusual and appetizing dessert.

Look for this trade-mark on the sack

CALIFORNIA WALNUT
DIAMOND BRAND
GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



NEW and better things, new and better ways of preparing the familiar things, progress—are the result of constant effort. The Heinz Experimental Kitchen, with its adjoining room for the "tasting committee," is a visible indication of the Heinz policy to produce the best always.

HEINZ
OVEN BAKED
BEANS

Save Meat, Wheat and Money

Baked Beans, better than any other food, will help you solve the problem of maintaining a good table at the lowest cost. Heinz Baked Beans are a complete food in themselves—they furnish all the nourishment of meat and bread and they do it at no sacrifice of appetite. For Heinz Baked Beans have a flavor that make them a familiar and welcome dish in thousands and thousands of households in days when high food prices were an undreamed of factor in America.

Heinz Baked Beans are actually baked in real dry-heated ovens. For variety and to please all tastes they are prepared in four ways:

Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style
Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)
Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

HEINZ
BAKED BEANS
WITH PORK AND TOMATO SAUCE
HEINZ
57

One of the 57

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

the fighting, is shown by the following letter written to his brother, Paul Jarvis, of New York, which appears in *Leslie's Weekly:*

On-the-Swat.

Young (?) fellow-my-lad:

If you can not locate the above on the map, no use your wirelessing von Wonderburg, as he can only reply: "On the swat all over the map." And that will be that *rara avis*, a Hun truth.

As you must know, the Canadians have been nibbling at the Limburger line for quite a while and one morning, about the middle of August, they took such a bite that it looked as if we would go through to the Rhine(d) on t'other side. That night I crawled into a cave, like a bear on all fours, as Fritz's bombing-squadrons were certainly dropping some cruel stuff. It reminded me of a coal-cart—they seemed to pull out the tail-board and dump their load and then go back for more. When I wriggled out of my den in the morning I found myself surrounded by dead Fritzes. I had been sleeping (?) in Hunland or, rather, what in their monumental conceit they believed to be such for all time.

I have had little time to write, being on the hike ever since the big push started. Sometimes I am on the road all night and getting a few hours' sleep during the day, and, again, I am on the road all day and sleeping in the ditch or in a field at night, but everybody happy and no complaints, for we surely have Fritz's number. To-night, however, I am billeted in a deserted residence in what was a picturesque and quaint old city, till the vandals left their blight upon it. I passed thousands of prisoners, looking like a pack of cowed hyenas, on my way in here.

I think it was the Shilling Prince who said that it took fleets of transports to carry the Canadians across but that one row-boat would be sufficient to ferry back all that would be left of them. I am going to tell him that he was a bum prophet when I meet him in Berlin.

Word has just come down the lines of more great work by the Sammies. The "dis-United States" was another bad guess of the Potsdam fools. There is glory enough for all in the big show and there is no doubt of the peppy and intrepid doughboys taking on their full share. We hurrah for them as brothers in arms.

In one of your letters you ask several questions and among them: What do we do to kill time? I passed the buck along to a Heinie in his cage and he sputtered: "I don't notice dot is vat you have been killing alreaty."

The raining of such questions as yours caused the muse to rise and I enclose a (verbal) picture of the enraged torrent breaking the dikes. I put it in rime to forestall your denouncing it as blank verse.

"Hey there, Sergeant!

WHAT DO I DO NEXT?"

I've groomed many horses and fed them their hay,
I've cleaned out the stables and ridden all day,
I've done horse-line pickets all night in the rain,
I've led horses down and helped load them on train,
I've been *hors de combat* when the horses stampeded,
I've been Johnny-on-the-spot wherever I'm needed,
I've acted as brakeman for transport limbers,
I've loaded up wagons with dugout timbers,
I've done all sorts of sanitary fatigues,
I've plodded through mud for leagues upon leagues,
I've peeled the potatoes and dished up the hash,
I've swabbed army dishes and hung out the wash,
I've dug in the trenches and strung the barbed wire,
I've chopped and hauled wood for a hot kitchen fire,

I've carved up the bacon and bagged up the spud,
I've carried rations down trenches through water and mud,
I've put up the tea and the jam for the troops,
I've rustled munitions for dozens of groups,
I've laid down the rails for the narrow-gage jigger,
I've hoisted the sand-bags—forefinger on trigger,
I've been guard-of-honor to his Majesty the King,
I've stood to "attention" for good General Byng.

Few civilians know what duties a soldier may have to perform when on active service; in fact, the soldier himself can not guess it out from day to day. When I exchanged mufti for khaki, in February, 1915, I thought all I would have to do would be to fight, eat, and sleep—when I could, with, of course, such side-shows as drills, parades, bombing practise, guard duty, and numerous other antics that make a soldier's life one long round of pleasure and—annoyance. I have had three and one-half years of disillusionment, but no kick coming, and, in trotting parlance, still going strong—tail over the dashboard.

The slogan "Work or fight" is revised in the war-zones and becomes "Fight and work," and when a fellow is up among the bing-bangs the best nerve tonic is to be very busy at one or both. Those who aspire to enact the rôle of a poached egg expecting to be billeted on a comfy piece of toast had better apply for a job at the "Hôtel des Enfants" and not at a recruiting station.

In my dreams I am sometimes a Jerusalem pony with field-kitchens in my saddle-bags and at others I am a hump-backed ship of the desert taking aboard the last straw.

Then I turn over and grunt:

L'Envoi

I've done every duty no soldier should shun
To put the kibosh on the damnable Hun,
I've done the foregoing with a heart and a will,
To annihilate that demon—old Kaiser Bill.

THE DEADLY YANKEE RIFLE-FIRE

THE famous accuracy of the deadly fire of the Continentals at Bunker Hill was repeated by the Yankee troops of 1918 in France, as we are now learning. Every reader will recall the stories that have been coming over about single American soldiers found lying surrounded by a circle of German dead. The reason is now clear—the American was a dead shot, the German was not. We also heard early in the war that the rifle was obsolete and useless in modern warfare, but our Army has disproved that error. Machine-gun nests were often taken by Americans with this supposedly useless weapon. The rifle is all right; it merely needs the right man behind it. Mr. William Atherton Du Pay, correspondent of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, gives some facts which prove that American skill with small arms is still valuable either in attack or defense. What our riflemen accomplished at Belleau Wood is thus described:

> When the Yanks swung into action, the French Army observers witnessed what was to them an astounding sight. In the face of the onrolling columns of Hun shock troops, every American soldier deliberately adjusted about his left arm a loop of leather formed by his rifle-sling to steady

$3.20
QUAKER
WHITE OATS

Suppose It Cost $3.20

It Would Still Be Economical

You pay 30 to 32 cents today for the large package of Quaker Oats. You get 6,335 calories, the energy measure of food value.

In the 13-cent package you get just as much for your money.

Suppose it cost ten times as much. You would call it extravagant food. But see what you pay for other foods to get 6,335 calories.

Below are the figures at the prices of today. You will see that at this writing many foods cost more than ten times Quaker Oats for the same energy units.

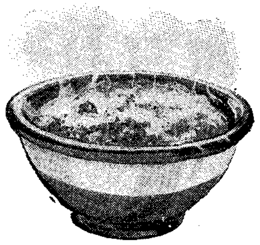
Cost of 6,335 Calories

In Quaker Oats	$0.32
In Round Steak	2.56
In Leg of Lamb	3.00
In Veal Cutlets	3.56
In Halibut	3.31
In Salt Codfish	4.87
In Canned Peas	3.37
In Milk	1.22

So meats and fish average fully as much as Quaker Oats would cost you at $3.20 per large package.

And more, for the oat is better food. It is better balanced, more complete. It is almost the ideal food.

The best way possible to bring down food cost is to serve more Quaker Oats.


This Costs
5c
Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats

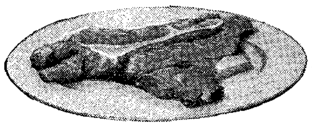
A Superlative Grade

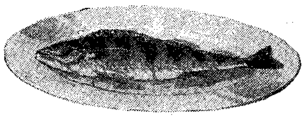
Use Quaker Oats to make the dish doubly delightful. It is flaked from queen grains only—just the richest, plumpest oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

Thus we get an exquisite flavor which costs you no extra price. Insist on it.

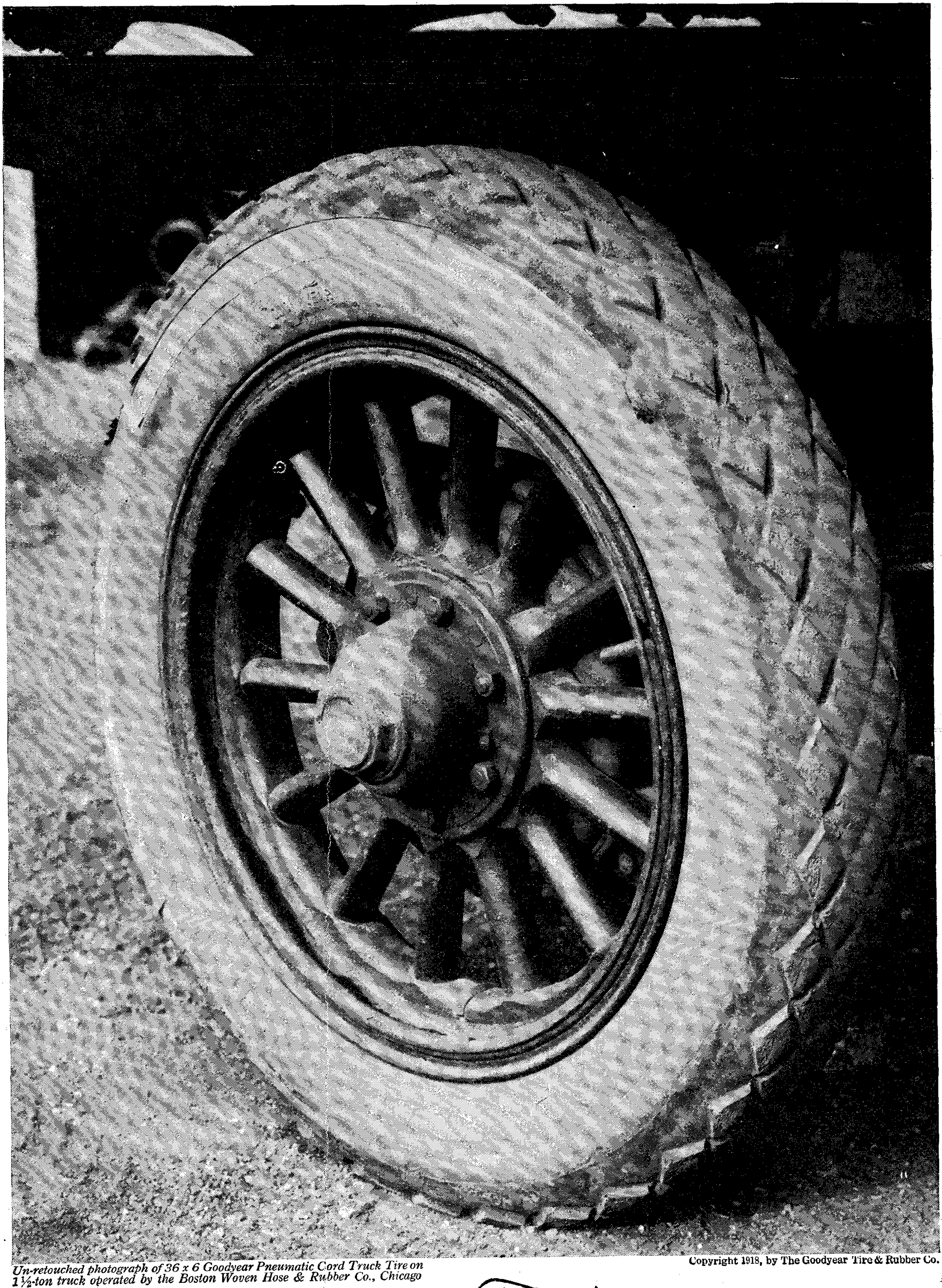
Two Sizes: 12c to 13c—30c to 32c

Except in the Far West and South


This Costs
57c
Per 1000 Calories


This Costs
60c
Per 1000 Calories

(2054)



Un-retouched photograph of 36 x 6 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire on 1½-ton truck operated by the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Chicago

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Where These Tires Save

BUSINESS concerns are determining that the choice between Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires and solid tires is a matter of conditions and that, unless enormous dead-weight burdens are to be carried over smooth roads, it frequently happens that the pneumatic equipment proves the more economical.

In Chicago, the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company has conducted a test for more than a year and has found that a 1½-ton truck on Goodyear Pneumatics hauls at lower cost than a former 1-ton truck equipped with solid tires.

> ***"In saving gasoline and oil, in reducing wear and tear on the truck, and in eliminating delays during the winter, Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have won permanent adoption by us."—Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company, Chicago, Ill.***

Their report makes clear that both trucks were used in the same kind of service and that this involved a 50- to 60-mile per day run from freight yards over both good and bad going to various destinations in and around the city.

It first emphasizes that, as shown by the company's fuel bills, the 1½-ton Goodyear pneumatic-shod truck used only 5 gallons of gasoline daily as against the solid-tired truck's consumption of 8½ gallons daily.

Then it points out that the truck on pneumatics, though ½ ton larger, used only 5 quarts of oil weekly while the other required 7 quarts weekly.

And particular stress is laid on the fact that, because it was cushioned by the big Goodyear Pneumatics, the heavier truck required only $20 worth of mechanical attention between October 1, 1917, and October 15, 1918, whereas the jarring on solid tires had punished the other truck considerably, causing frequent loss of time and money.

In addition the pneumatic equipment has wiped out the losses previously incurred when winter-time deliveries were delayed because the solid tires stalled in the snow or on icy pavements.

The truck equipped with the pneumatics, operated during the severe conditions of January and February, 1918, without being stopped on a single occasion by lack of traction.

Similar evidence of the money-saving advantages of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires appears consistently in their pioneering record and plainly recommends them to executives whose hauling conditions really demand this type of tire.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES

> the hard-kicking weapon, took time to estimate the distance between him and the attacking Germans, and carefully adjusted his sights for the exact range before loosing off the bullets that accurately singled out individual enemies, cutting great gaps in the advancing line, and finally turning the tide of battle—the tide which grew in volume and culminated in the smash of the Hindenburg line.
>
> To the man who has never followed the fascinating sport of military rifle-shooting, the connections between the preparations of the Yanks for battle in Château-Thierry and the great retreat which the future may prove to have been one of the critical stages of the war, may appear vague and difficult to understand; but the fact remains that the shock troops of the Hun, expecting to advance to close quarters where bayonet, butt, and the invincible progress of their unswerving mass formations would win the day for them, were met when more than five hundred yards away from their objectives by a hail of accurately aimed bullets—projectiles which did not depend upon happen-chance or upon the mass of the target for hits, but which were directed against individual marks by cool, deliberate, expert riflemen, who knew how to shoot, and who knew they knew how to shoot.
>
> All this was in direct contrast to the accepted order of things along the Western Front. That a soldier in battle should take time to adjust his sights so that neither the range nor the force of the wind would interfere with the straight flight of the bullet was incomprehensible to the French, by whom the rifle had come to be regarded mainly as a staff for a bayonet, or, at best, a firearm from which a man with little previous training might send projectiles against an attacking mass and feel confident that a certain percentage of the bullets—one in every six hundred fired, statistics tell us—would find a human mark.
>
> Equally a revelation to the Hun was the marksmanship of the Yanks, the German Army never having believed in rifle-practise at distances greater than four hundred meters, relying upon the volume of fire from its mass formation rather than upon the individual precision of the soldiers composing those masses. In the first of the fighting around Château-Thierry, there were in action a few Chaucat machine rifles, weapons which automatically load and fire a score of shots without recharging, but the rank and file of the American forces were armed with nothing more rapid than our own Springfield rifle, the magazine of which holds only five cartridges and which is in no way automatic. Yet so fast, furious, and destructive was the Yankee fire that German prisoners declared that at the time they believed every American in the fight was armed with an automatic weapon.

The greatest factor in the success of the American arms was not the effective mass fire of our Army as much as the accurate aim of the individual American soldier. Indeed, says Mr. Du Pay:

> The exploits of the American rifleman in the war of wars are legion. The full story of his skill has never, and probably will never, be told, for it is all part of a day's red work. Yet official dispatches have shown how, with accurate rifle-fire at Château-Thierry, the *marines* as a unit beat back the advance of the enemy; how a Yankee sergeant, a few weeks before at the Marne, picked off twenty-five Huns as they were crossing the river from a distance of six hundred yards; how an American private was found dead, ringed about by ten German corpses, each bearing testimony, in his death wounds, of the rapidity and accuracy of fire which marked the last stand of the unnamed Yankee, who, when he was mortally hit, thrust his bayonet in the ground to show he was the last survivor of the unequal conflict; how, in short, individually and collectively the American soldier has given the rifle a new effectiveness and a new importance in modern war.

ASTROLOGY ALSO COMES OUT AGAINST GERMANY — Astrology as a cult is less in vogue with us than with people of foreign countries, but whatever success or failure in foretelling the future astrologers may have, when they turn to the subject uppermost in the greatest number of minds—the war's outcome—they receive interested attention. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) of July 29 made some revelations on the authority of *The Occult Review* (London)—

> The general but somewhat vague impression that our enemies are on the verge of "a bad time" is borne out, I am interested to find, by the astrologers. *The Occult Review*, which keeps me informed on matters of this kind, points out that the autumnal equinox threatens to be distinctly awkward for the Central Empires. "Uranus," it remarks, "is close to the cusp of the mid-heaven in close opposition to Saturn and in close square with Mars. At Berlin . . . Uranus is actually within a quarter of a degree of the exact square of the mid-heaven, and Saturn only a little over one degree from the opposition of one and the square of the other." At Vienna things, apparently, are even worse, and, in conjunction with the Austrian Emperor's horoscope, "threaten this monarch with the loss of his throne during the ensuing autumn."
>
> But, altho, according to the stars, "a crisis of the gravest kind threatens Central Europe," the Allies are not to return at once to a life of perfect ease and quiet. "Rome," I read, "can hardly expect to be immune from its effects, either physically or politically. A devastating earthquake may follow in its wake. At Washington, Mars has only just culminated, afflicted by Saturn and Uranus, while Mercury and Venus are in conjunction in the ascendent and in sextile with Jupiter," whatever the effect of that may be. Saturn "affects the horoscope of President Poincairé"; but an eclipse of the sun on December 3 "may prove to be a harbinger of peace, especially as by this date Mars has passed away from the parallel of the sun in King George's nativity." And even with regard to the present battle the astrologers have something to tell us. "The date of entry of Venus into Cancer is July 24, the conjunction of the major and minor benefics being formed on the ascendent of General Foch's horoscope on July 27. One is almost inclined to suggest that the French General must have had some knowledge of astrological lore, in view of the date for which he timed his auspicious counter-offensive."

Gets Back at Mother.—"Bertie," said mother, sorrowfully, "every time you are naughty I get another gray hair."

"My word!" replied Bertie; "you must have been a terror. Look at grandpa!"—*Tit-Bits.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Accounts for Their Pallor.—"Why did you use the expression 'as pale as a door-knob'?"

"Door-knobs are in doors so much, you know."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Mean Remark.—"Dead men tell no tales," observed the Sage.

"Maybe that is the reason why so many widows get to marry again," commented the Fool.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

What's the Use?—JUDGE—"The police say that you and your wife had some words."

PRISONER—"I had some, but didn't get a chance to use them."—*Puck.*

May Start Revolution.—"Why do they say, 'Nobody loves a fat man'?"

"There's bound to be a suspicion that anybody overweight just now is getting more than his share of the food."—*Washington Star.*

Beats the Band.—BLOBBS—"If you are going in for music, which instrument would you choose?"

SLOBBS—"Well, I've always thought I would like to be a soloist on a cash register"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Good and Sufficient.—"She's giving a very elaborate party."

"Gotten up solely on my account."

"I thought you two were on the outs."

"We are. And that's the reason she got up the party."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Wasn't He Cute?—WIFEY—"You must not expect me to give up my girlhood ways all at once."

HUBBY—"That's all right. Go on taking an allowance from your father as if nothing had happened."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Clumsy Cheating

The Kaiser said, "What shameful fears
I'm now compelled to feel;
I stacked the cards for thirty years
And then mussed up the deal!"
—*Washington Star.*

Squeezed Dry.—"Si Hubbard told me he got a heap of work out of you when you was workin' fer him," said the farmer.

"Wal, I allow he did," said the hired man.

"Yas. Fact is, I guess he just about got it all."—*Boston Transcript.*

Merrily We Roll Along.—A man entered a drug-store very hurriedly and asked for a dozen two-grain quinin pills.

"Do you want them put in a box, sir?" asked the chemist, as he was counting them out.

"Oh, no, certainly not," replied the customer. "I was thinking of rolling them home!"—*Tit-Bits.*

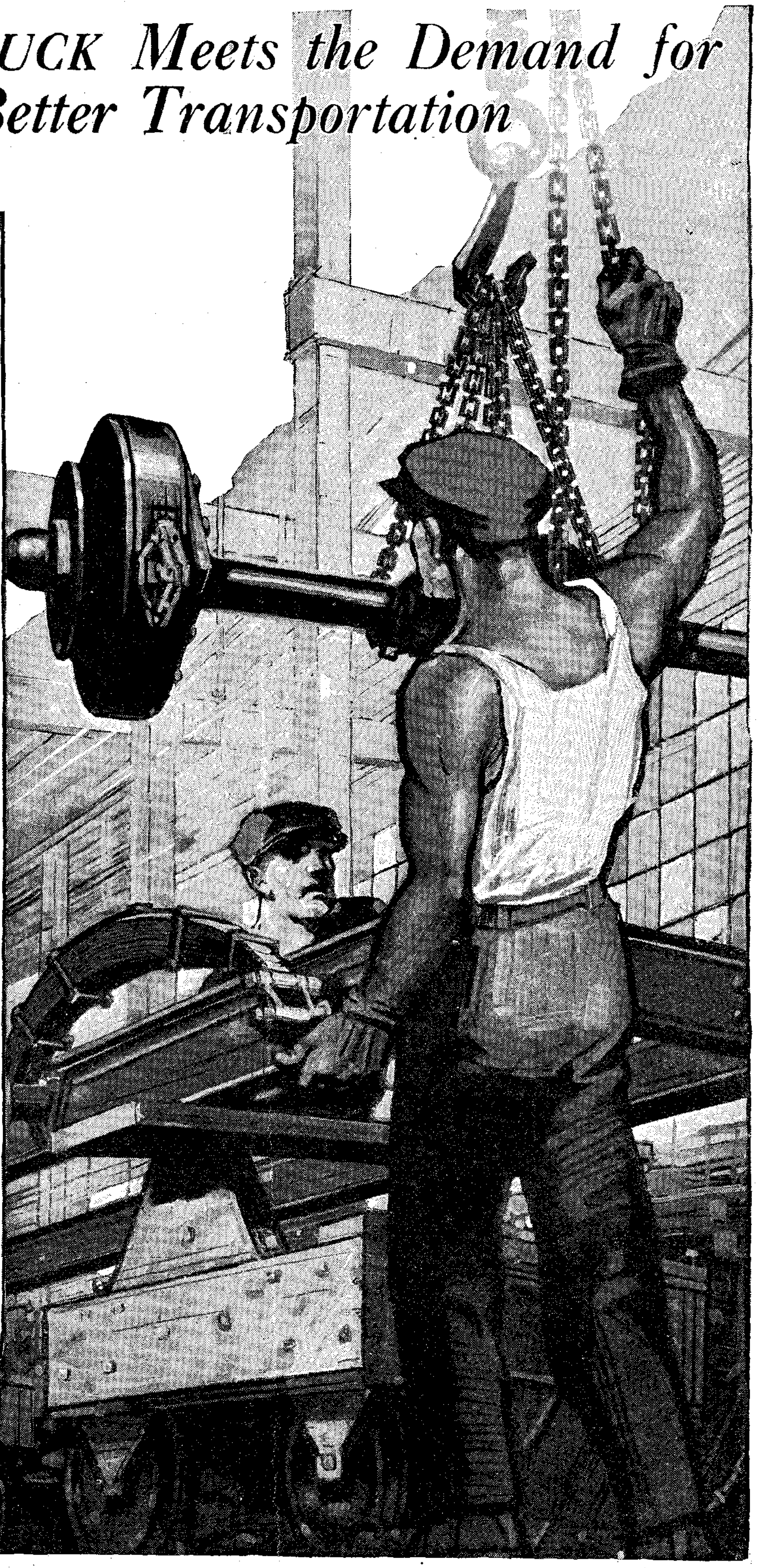
Sure to Come.—"Oh, mama, I'm frightened!" came from little Tommie, in bed.

"What are you frightened about, my son?"

"I hear somebody on the roof."

"Oh, well, go to sleep, my boy; it's only your father taking off his shoes before he sneaks through the scuttle. He's just got home from the club in his airship."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—as the MOTOR TRUCK Meets the Demand for Better Transportation



Republic Quality *and* Republic Service
—*are important factors*

IN 1913 the first Republic Truck was built; yet, within five years, Republic was producing and selling more than twice as many trucks as the next largest manufacturer.

Republic engineers specialize on trucks and truck problems. Republic builds nothing but trucks in a factory scientifically planned and equipped for efficient truck manufacture. That is why Republic has been able to reach this remarkable quantity production and still maintain the highest quality in every part and process.

More than 1300 Republic Service Stations, distributed all over the United States, protect this quality by making dependable service quickly available to every owner of a Republic Truck no matter where he may be located.

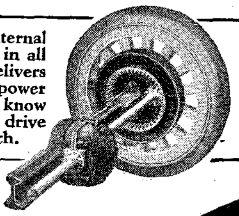
Republic Quality combined with Republic Service has enabled Republic Trucks to set up new records of hauling efficiency and economy in every field of motor-truck operation.

There's a Republic Truck adapted to any hauling task. Seven Models—¾ ton to 5 ton. The Republic dealer will help you select the truck that will best fit your requirements.

Descriptive booklet sent on request.

Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., Alma, Michigan

The Torbensen Internal Gear Drive, used in all Republic Trucks, delivers 92% of the motor power to the wheels. We know of no other type of drive that delivers as much.



REPUBLIC
Internal Gear Drive
MOTOR TRUCKS

Built by the Largest Manufacturers of Motor Trucks in the World

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Send Today for a Trial Jar!

IN France, with the American army, Soluble Barrington Hall Coffee will bring Christmas cheer to the boys who will soon be home.

Over here, this splendid coffee, in the regular Baker-ized form, may be obtained as usual from your grocer and until he receives a shipment of the new, Soluble Barrington Hall, made instantly in the cup, we will mail you a standard size jar upon receipt of 35c in stamps or coin.

Try this new coffee. It does away with the coffee pot and makes boiling and bother unnecessary. Ask the boys who used it "over there."

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Baker-ized
Barrington Hall
The Steel Cut
Coffee

Barrington Hall
The Baker-ized Coffee

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WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO SAY IT

by Mary Greer Conklin. An attractively written plea for a closer observance of the niceties that make conversation a charm and a delight. Shows how the tactful talk which succeeds in a drawing-room will also give a man a subtle power in business. Enlivened with felicitous quotations and shrewd comment. Indispensable to the socially ambitious. 12mo, cloth, 186 pp., 75 cents net; by mail, 83c.

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Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

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No Credit.—"What does she say?"

"Says her face is her fortune."

"Now I understand what they mean by involuntary bankruptcy."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Times Are Different.—"Why is Wombat hustling so strenuously? I thought he retired with enough to live on."

"It looked like enough to live on—ten years ago."—*Judge.*

Topsyturvy Times.—"A queer thing is on the cards in Europe."

"What is that?"

"The deuce is taking all the kings."—*Baltimore American.*

A Roundabout Method.—"Pa, why do you always insist on my singing when Mr. Bimley comes here?"

"Well, I don't like to come right out and tell him to go."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not Any More

Now Wilhelm with a troubled brow
Counts up his various losses.
He can not pay his board bill now
By giving iron crosses.
—*Washington Star.*

Cheap Enough.—MAGISTRATE—"How did you manage to extract the man's watch from his pocket when it was provided with a safety-catch?"

PRISONER—"Excuse me, sir, that is a professional secret. I am willing to teach you, however, for two guineas."—*Tit-Bits.*

Thousands to the Good.—"Had my fortune told to-day, dear."

"What a waste of money," said her husband.

"Not at all. I gave the woman fifty cents and she told me I would inherit $50,000. Wasn't that a bargain?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Made Greater Speed.—"In some respects you are greater than Napoleon," remarked the faithful attendant.

"But," protested the deposed ruler, "I'm down and out."

"Yes. Your finish is very much like Napoleon's, and it took you a very much shorter time to reach it."—*Washington Star.*

Preparing for Jack.—Mr. Simpson's voice rumbled through the house. "Mary Here's the baker. How many loaves? Two, as usual?"

"Two loaves, indeed," replied Mrs. Simpson. "Have you forgotten that Jack is coming home on leave to-day?"

"Of course!" said Mr. Simpson, as he suddenly remembered his sailor son was coming home. "Here, Mr. Baker, back your cart up against this door, and tip her up."—*Tit-Bits.*

Drought Broken.—Two Jews were on a journey on a hot summer day. "Have you anything with you, Matthias?" asked one.

"Yes, a bottle of wine. What have you, Moses?"

"Dried tongue."

"Good! We'll divide our provisions."

Matthias produced his wine and it was divided. Then he asked his fellow traveler to bring out his provisions.

"I?" said Moses.

"Why, yes, the dry tongue you said you had."

"I haven't got one now," was the cool reply.—*Boston Transcript.*

HERCULES POWDER CO.

From War to Peace

TO satisfy the demands of war the Hercules Powder Company has cut over 621,000 tons of kelp in the Pacific Ocean during the last two-and-a-half years. This has been converted into chemicals necessary to the manufacture of smokeless powder, black powder, shell lacquers, and coating for aeroplane wings. Over $5,000,000 have been expended in the great plant at San Diego, Cal., in which the chemicals are extracted from this giant seaweed.

The development of a new source of these chemicals—potash, acetone, and other solvents—was vital to the triumph of democracy. Now that victory is assured, these and others are at the disposal of the industries of peace.

Kelp yields many useful products in addition to those which have been necessary to the prosecution of the war. Many of them are well-known to the drug and chemical trades. Some of them have never been produced in commercial quantities before. Others that are now made only on a laboratory scale can be readily turned out in quantity if a demand is found.

We ask all manufacturers and chemists who believe that success in the new industrial era which is upon us demands new methods and new ideas, to consider these chemicals in the light of possible applications to processes in which they are interested. If you are such a manufacturer, ask your chief chemists if one of these materials does not suggest an improvement in your product, or a saving in its manufacture. If you are a chemist, does not something in the list at the right offer possibilities for new accomplishments in your profession?

In either case, our Research Department is at your disposal in working out methods for applying any of these chemicals to your needs, or in developing new products to suit your requirements. Address

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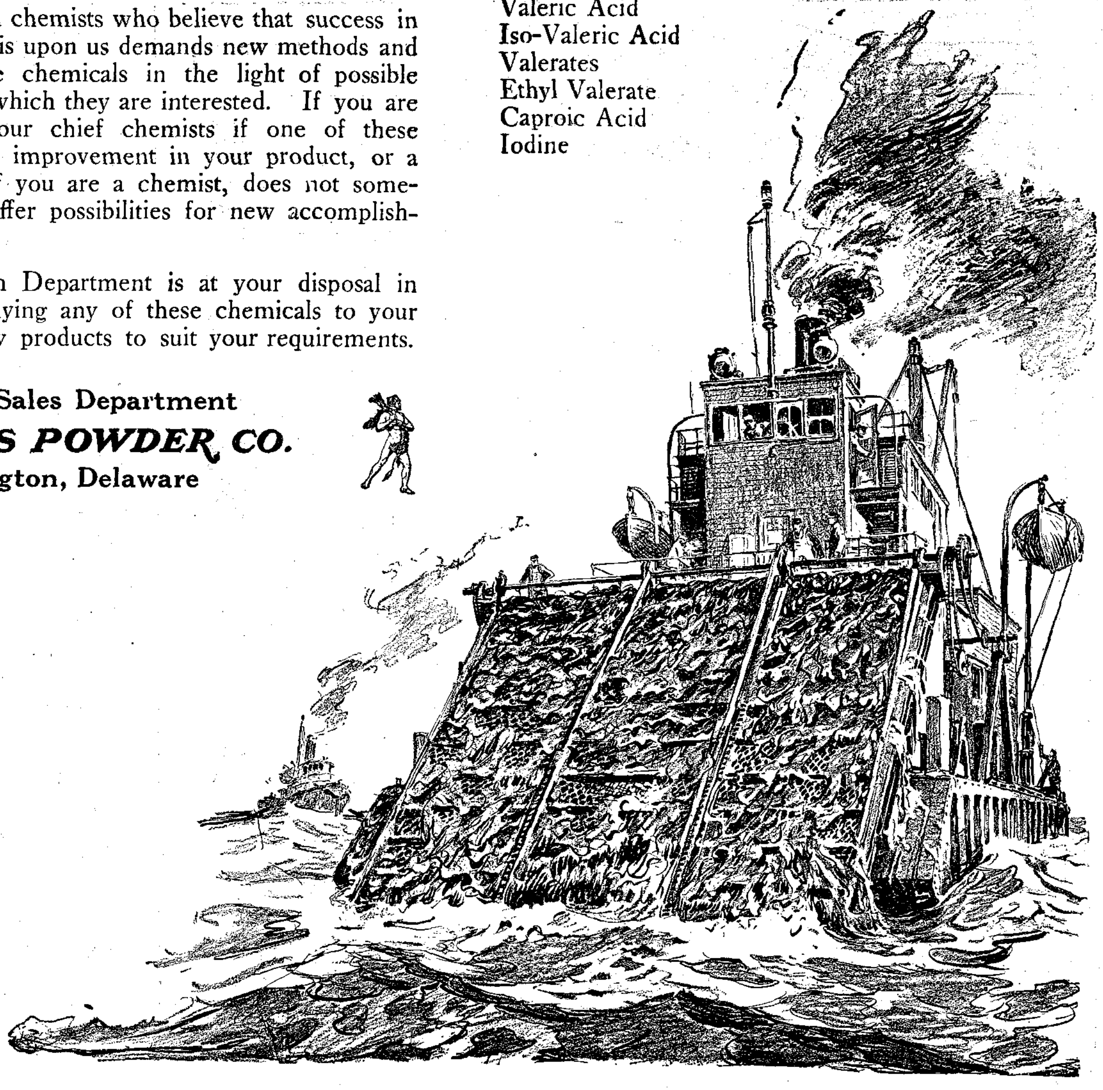
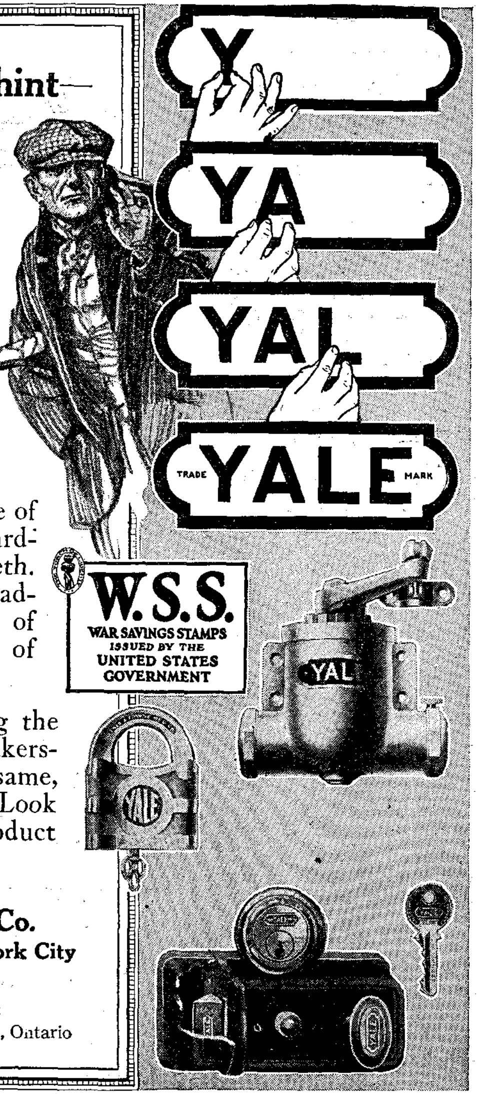
Acetic Anhydride
Propionic Acid
Butyric Acid
Valeric Acid
Iso-Valeric Acid
Valerates
Ethyl Valerate
Caproic Acid
Iodine





He'll take the "Yale" hint—

Because he *knows*

—that it's a waste of time and energy to fool around a Yale lock.

—that a Yale Night Latch is proof against all his misdirected effort to get by. He cannot force or tamper with it—whether it's doing duty all by itself or helping out another lock that might be easier prey.

—that a Yale Padlock is one of those things that make a hard-working burglar gnash his teeth. That durable, sturdy Yale Padlock was made to take care of what's behind it. In spite of *his* best bad efforts.

Millions of homes are giving the "Yale" hint to would-be breakers-in. Your home can do the same, when you install "Yale." Look for the trade-mark on the product before you buy it.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
9 East 40th Street New York City

Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ontario

Lloyd T. Bigelow—Needham, Mass

Mellin's Food

Mellin's Food adds to cow's milk important food materials that are necessary to make a complete and satisfying diet for the baby.

Write today for a Free Trial Bottle of Mellin's Food and start your baby right

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

CURRENT EVENTS

THE PEACE SITUATION

December 4.—President Wilson and his party sail for France on the *George Washington.*

Reviewing German ability to pay war-damages, the London *Daily Mail* says the estimated Allied expenditures of $125,000,000,000 are less than one-seventh of the main German assets in sight.

The executive committee of the National Race Congress of the United States names five delegates to the "international congress of the darker races of the world" to be held in France during the Peace Conference.

December 5.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, says in a public address that such men as the former German Emperor, Enver Pasha, and the former rulers of Bulgaria and Austria will be placed on trial and their lives forfeited if found guilty.

Lloyd George, in a restatement of his policy, declares that the men responsible for the war can not escape because their heads were crowned, but that they must be tried by an international court.

Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, announces that the British peace delegation will demand the abolition of conscription throughout Europe. Great Britain must retain her naval supremacy, he says, and her delegates will determinedly oppose any proposals to deprive her of it.

On his return to Paris from the London conference, Premier Clemenceau declares there is absolute agreement among the Allies on all questions, particularly that conerning the former German Emperor.

The British Admiralty announces that the entire Turkish Fleet is in the hands of the Allies and interned in the Golden Horn at Constantinople.

General Nudant, president of the French armistice commission at Spa, says the Düsseldorf *Nachrichten,* has presented a note to the German commission demanding for the British troops $10,000,000 and $13,500,000 for the French troops for the expense of the first month of occupation.

December 6.—The London *Daily Mail* announces that a demand for $40,000,000,000 will be made for Great Britain and her dominions as reparation for the war.

American troops entered Mainz, capital of Rhenish Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine, on December 4, states a Wolff Bureau dispatch from Berlin.

December 7.—A London dispatch states that Jewish leaders in Vienna have appealed to Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau, and President Wilson to check the massacres in Galician cities.

General March announces in Washington the probability that the National Army men now approaching the Rhine will be back on American soil by midsummer. A total of 5,325 officers and 125,515 men has been specifically assigned for early return by General Pershing.

December 9.—A wireless from the *George Washington* says President Wilson will probably not sit at the peace table himself, but will remain in close touch with the heads of other nations and be prepared to decide questions referred to him. It is further stated that the President favors public proceedings of the Peace Conference.

The State Department again advises the German and Austrian governments that the United States desires to receive no further communications from them which should be properly addrest to all the Allied nations.

A cable from Cape Town reports South Africa protesting emphatically against returning the German colonies. "The Union of South Africa," says the message, "would never be safe unless the German menace is removed from all its spheres."

December 10.—Referring to an official effort to get President Wilson to visit Germany, the *Echo de Paris* quotes the President replying in a wireless from the *George Washington:* "Only by long years of repentance can Germany atone for her crimes and show sincerity. No true American could think of visiting Germany unless forced to do so by strictly official obligations."

The Commercial Cable Company reports that seven of the fifteen transatlantic cables are broken and will not be available for use during the Peace Conference.

The British Attorney-General declares that, while willing to concede all possible to the United States, the British hold that the seas are free under present international law except in time of war.

A wireless message is sent to the President from a mass-meeting "in and around Madison Square Garden" urging him to demand at the Peace Conference "self-determination for the people of Ireland."

THE CENTRAL POWERS

December 4.—Count William Hohenzollern refuses to be interviewed by an Associated Press correspondent on the ground that he is now a private citizen and threatened "on all sides with criminal charges, which, if brought, I must face." He intends, therefore, to reserve any statement until the charges are actually brought.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, confirms the statement that the British Government has decided that the surrender of the ex-Kaiser should be demanded and that he should stand trial.

Geneva reports that the Polish Government has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the immediate evacuation of Polish territory by German soldiers.

At the request of the new Turkish Government, states a dispatch from Geneva, the German authorities have arrested Enver Pasha and four other prominent members of the former Turkish Government who recently fled to Berlin.

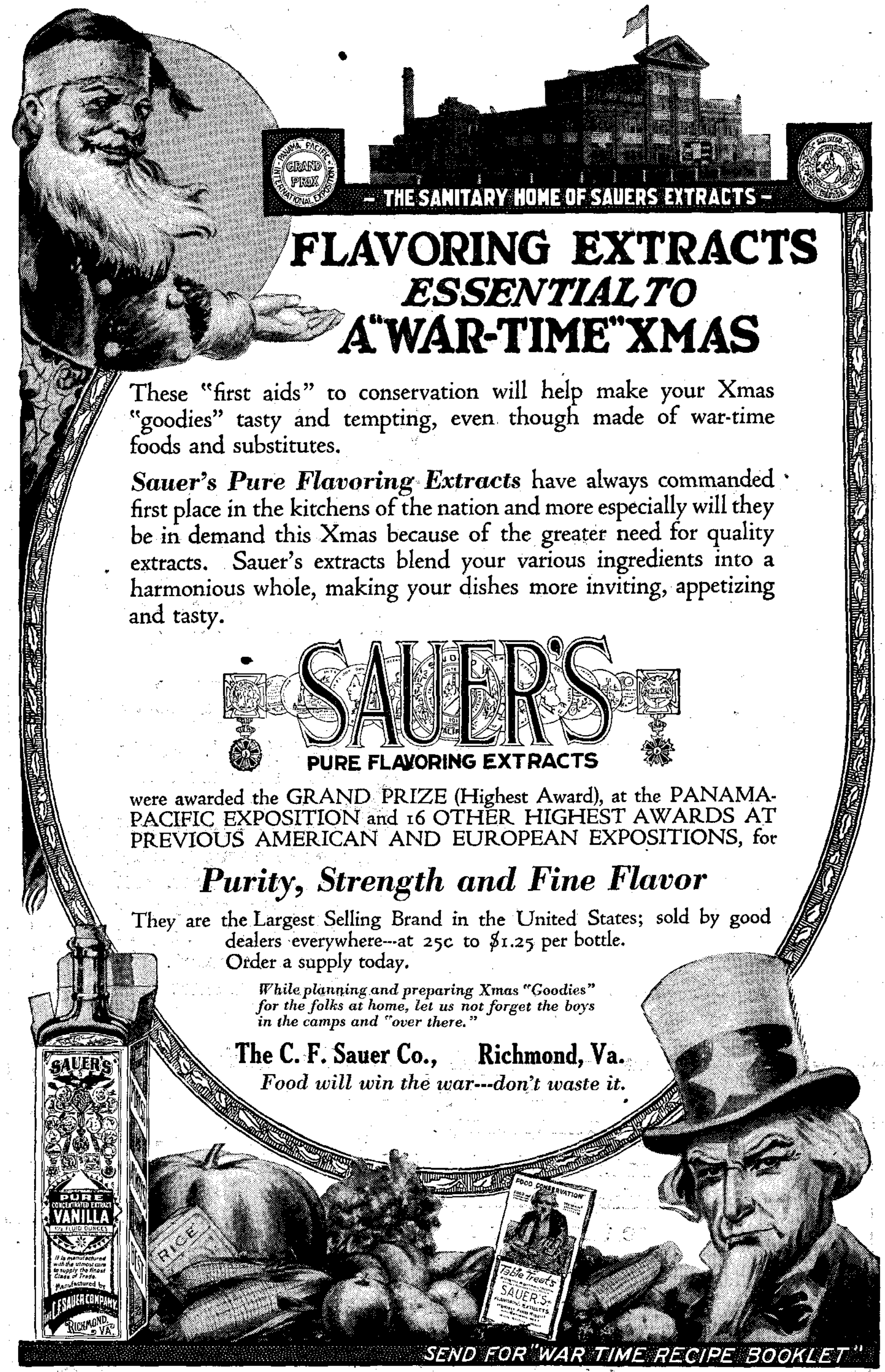
December 6.—Basel receives a dispatch from the Wolff Bureau stating that the former Crown Prince formally and definitely renounced all his rights of succession on December 1.

Amsterdam reports serious disorders and considerable firing in the streets of Berlin. Rioting is also reported in Cologne.

A Copenhagen dispatch states that Southern Baden is seeking incorporation in Switzerland.

The Jewish Press Bureau at Stockholm hears that 956 victims of the anti-Jewish outbreak in Lemberg, Galicia, have been buried, but many bodies are still lying in the ruins of burned dwellings.

December 7.—An Amsterdam dispatch says Holland will surrender the ex-Kaiser and former Crown Prince if the Peace Conference insists, but will suggest that they be sent to an East


- THE SANITARY HOME OF SAUERS EXTRACTS -

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ESSENTIAL TO
A "WAR-TIME" XMAS

These "first aids" to conservation will help make your Xmas "goodies" tasty and tempting, even though made of war-time foods and substitutes.

Sauer's Pure Flavoring Extracts have always commanded first place in the kitchens of the nation and more especially will they be in demand this Xmas because of the greater need for quality extracts. Sauer's extracts blend your various ingredients into a harmonious whole, making your dishes more inviting, appetizing and tasty.

SAUER'S
PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS

were awarded the GRAND PRIZE (Highest Award), at the PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION and 16 OTHER HIGHEST AWARDS AT PREVIOUS AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPOSITIONS, for

Purity, Strength and Fine Flavor

They are the Largest Selling Brand in the United States; sold by good dealers everywhere---at 25c to $1.25 per bottle. Order a supply today.

While planning and preparing Xmas "Goodies" for the folks at home, let us not forget the boys in the camps and "over there."

The C. F. Sauer Co., Richmond, Va.
Food will win the war---don't waste it.

SEND FOR "WAR TIME RECIPE BOOKLET"
GRAND PRIX
SAUER'S
PURE CONCENTRATED EXTRACT VANILLA
THE C.F. SAUER COMPANY RICHMOND, VA.
RICE
FOOD CONSERVATION
Table Treats
SAUER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Printing Cheap Cards, circulars, labels, book, paper. Press $6. Larger $20 Job press $85 up. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper. THE PRESS CO. D-23 Meriden, Conn.

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INSYDE TYRES Inner Armor for Auto-Tires. Double mileage, prevent blowouts and punctures. Easily applied in any tire. Used over and over in several tires. Thousands sold. Details free. Agents wanted. American Accessories Co., Dept. 316 Cincinnati, O.

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The DIET *During and After*
INFLUENZA

The Old Reliable Round Package

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

Very Nutritious, Digestible

The REAL Food-Drink, instantly prepared. Made by the ORIGINAL Horlick process and from carefully selected materials.

Used successfully over ¼ century. Endorsed by physicians everywhere.

Ask for and get **Horlick's** The Original
Thus Avoiding Imitations

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, THE AGED AND TRAVELERS
AN IDEAL LUNCH FOOD A NUTRITIOUS TABLE DRINK
Prepared by Dissolving in Water Only
NO COOKING OR MILK REQUIRED
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MANUFACTURERS
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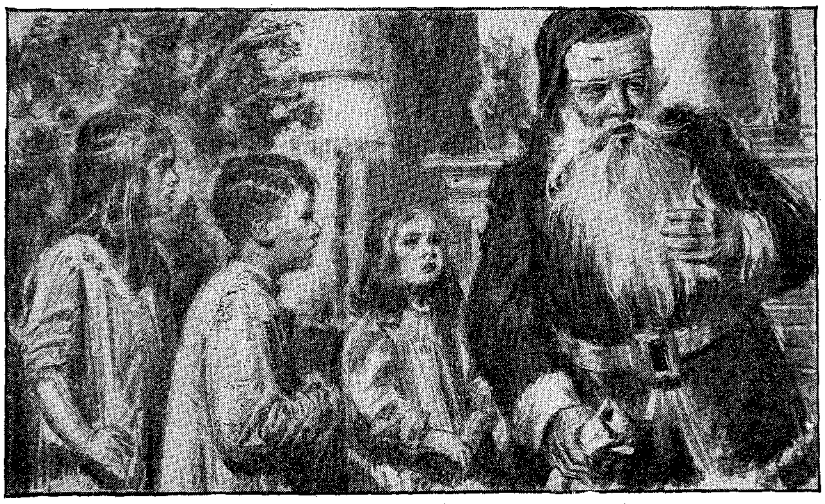
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.
GREAT BRITAIN SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.



The Cough that Killed Santa Claus

The tree is decked. Candles twinkle. Tinsel sparkles. The holly hangs high. The little tots gather with wide eyes and beating hearts. "Santa Claus is coming!" Sleigh bells jingle somewhere. A door opens. "Here he is!" Laden pack, frosty beard, merry eyes. The children clap and leap, half afraid, half gleeful. Santa swings down his load and gifts, and then—He *coughs*—hard and often, just like an ordinary man. He doubles over. Off falls his beard. "It's only daddy," the children cry in bitter disappointment. No more Santa Claus for them.

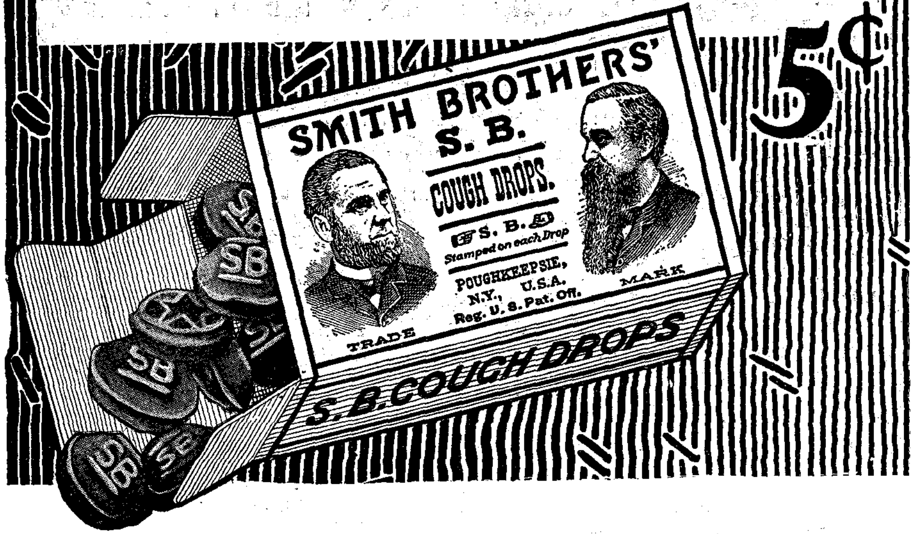
What's the use of going round coughing? It spoils lots of fun for yourself and other folks. And it's so unnecessary.

Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops relieve coughing. And they often keep a cough from developing into a sore throat or cold. Keep a box in your pocket, another in your desk, another at home.

Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

One placed in the mouth at bedtime keeps the breathing passages open.

Drop that Cough
SMITH BROTHERS *of Poughkeepsie*
FAMOUS SINCE 1847



or West Indian island and guarded by a Dutch Fleet.

Berlin advices received at Zurich state that 180 casualties occurred during fighting in the Prussian capital December 6, and that the Spartacus group is defending three sections of the suburbs with machine guns. Many persons are reported killed in street fighting at Mayence, capital of Rhenish Hesse.

A London dispatch avers that Germany is known to have lost well over 6,000 airplanes, destroyed and surrendered, during the present year.

December 9.—*L'Information*, of Paris, is informed that additional troops were brought to Berlin, December 8, by the Ebert Government to crush the Spartacus movement, which is now causing disorders also in Munich and Pilsen, Bohemia.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that Polish-American divisions have embarked at Havre for Danzig, in west Prussia, with the intention of occupying the provinces of Posen and Silesia.

British troops are hurried to Cologne to maintain order.

Swiss newspapers report the entire fortunes of former King Frederick August of Saxony and his brother, Prince John George, placed under sequestration.

December 10.—The Leipzig *Tageblatt* reports that, following mental depression, the ex-Kaiser has attempted to commit suicide.

Philipp Scheidemann, a member of the new Government, threatens to resign if chaos continues in Berlin, wires the Associated Press correspondent. "If the people do not come to their senses," he added, "they will be brought to their senses by the Americans."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

December 4.—London gets a message from Berlin stating that the Russian Government has refused to admit 1,500,000 Russian soldiers who have been prisoners in Germany and turned them back at the frontier.

December 6.—Press reports forwarded to the State Department at Washington describe Petrograd like a deserted city with probably one-half of its population gone through starvation and terrorism. Rumors of approaching Entente intervention, states a dispatch from Stockholm, have increased Bolshevik hatred and resulted in persecution of the middle-class elements. The Polish and Swedish legations have been forcibly entered.

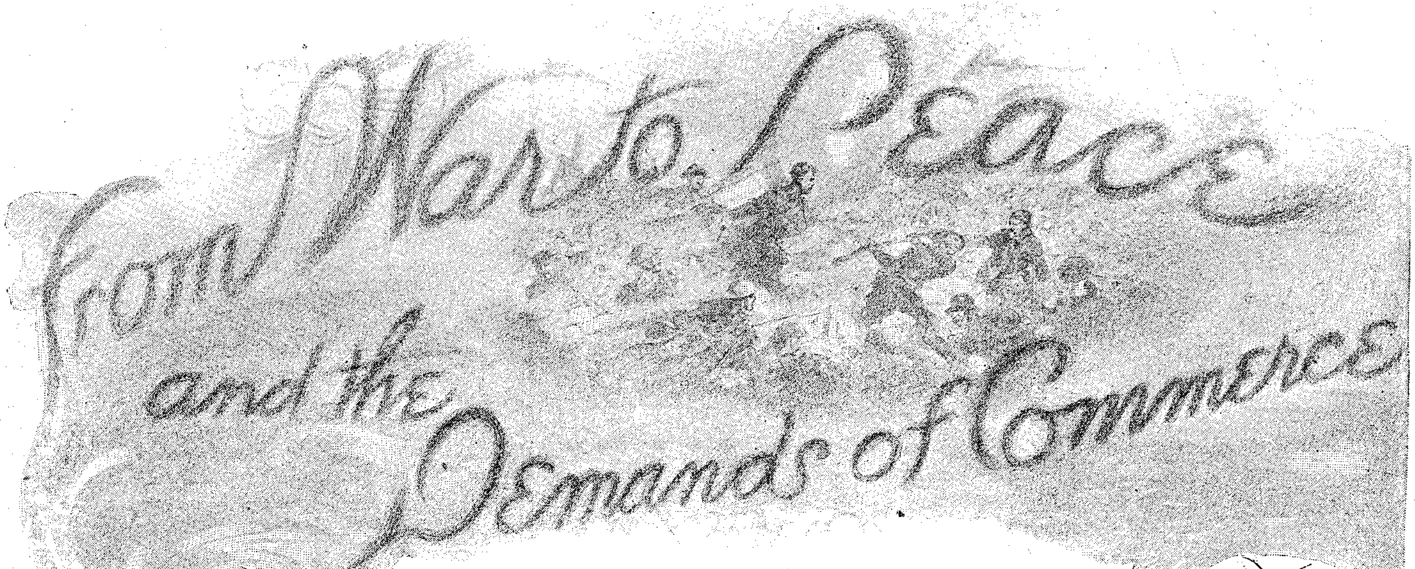
A Geneva dispatch states that General Skoropadski, hetman of the Ukraine, has been killed and that all power is now in the hands of the Unionists.

The Ukrainian bureau at Lausanne learns that Kief was taken by Unionist troops after a severe battle in which 10,000 men were killed or wounded.

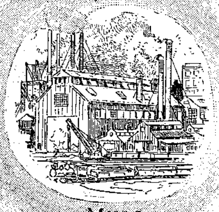
December 7.—London gets a message from Amsterdam stating that the Councils of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland have urged Allied intervention in the Baltic provinces against the invasion of Russian Bolshevik forces.

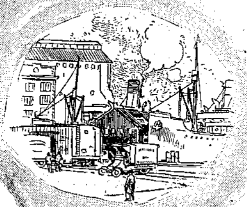
December 8.—Owing to a charge that the representative of the *Soviet* Government at Stockholm has been transmitting Bolshevik literature from Russia, states an Associated Press dispatch, Sweden has recalled her diplomatic and consular representatives in Russia.

The Women's Committee of the American Defense Society sends a letter to members of Congress asking immediate Congressional action for restoring order


From War to Peace
and the
Demands of Commerce

BUSINESS OFFICE


MILLS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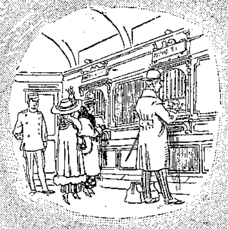
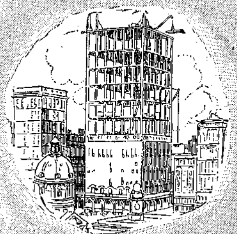

BANKING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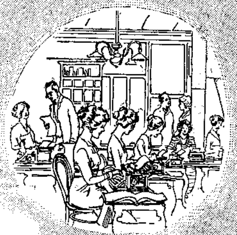
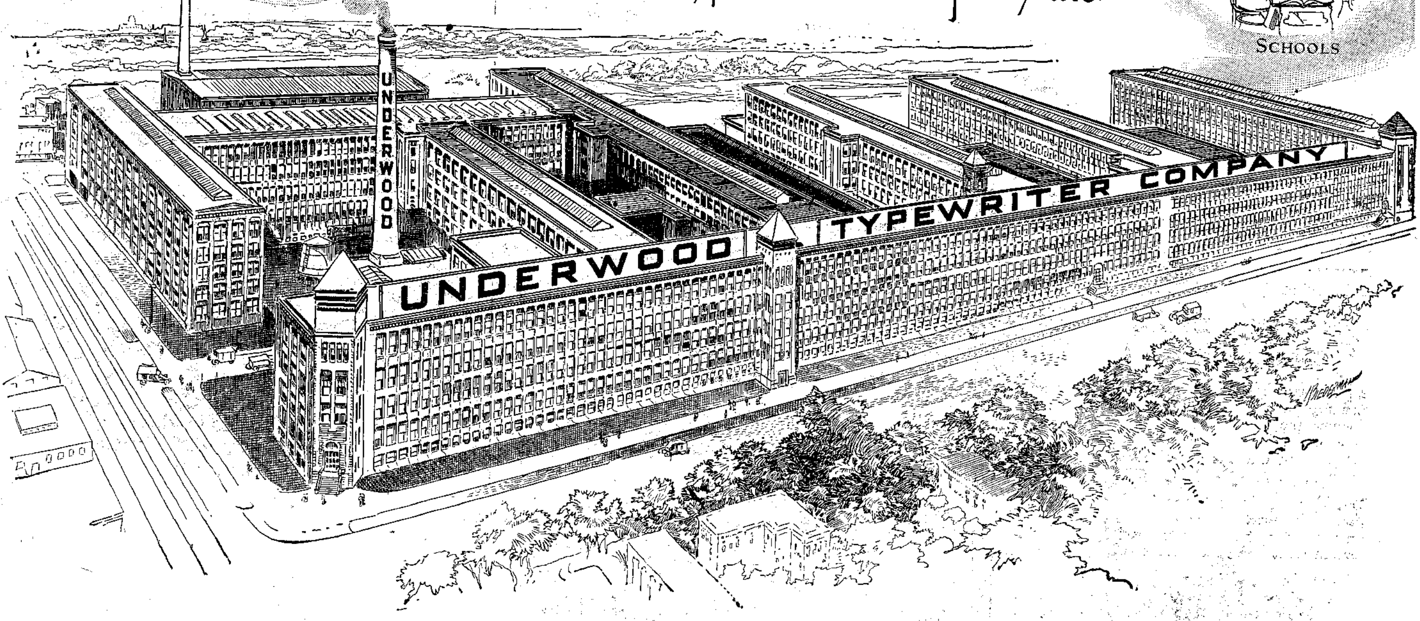

SCHOOLS

WAR demanded of the UNDERWOOD factory—the largest in the world—over 100,000 typewriters for the use of the United States and its Allies. That we were able to supply this demand is a bright page in our history of success.

PEACE now recalls us to the needs of the public to which we owe our thanks, not only for its continued endorsement of our product, but for the patriotic patience it has shown during the period when all UNDERWOODS were devoted to the necessities of war.

Underwood Typewriters are again available to the commercial world

Underwood Typewriter Company inc.


UNDERWOOD
UNDERWOOD
TYPEWRITER COMPANY

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ARROW
Evening SHIRTS

THE bosom is hinged to the body of the shirt; it gives but never creases, bulges, or rises up out of the waistcoat; smart, comfortable, good fitting and very highly tailored.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers *Troy, New York*

I TEACH
Penmanship
BY MAIL

I won World's First Prize for best course in Penmanship. Under my guidance you can become an expert penman. Am placing many of my students as instructors in commercial colleges at high salaries. If you wish to become a better penman, write me. I will send you FREE one of my **Favorite Pens** and a copy of the Ransomerian Journal. Write today.

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Comics, Cartoons, Commercial, Newspaper and Magazine Illustrating. Pastel Crayon Portraits and Fashions. **By Mail or Local Classes.** Write for terms and list of successful students.
Associated Art Studios
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FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

"By all means keep your child in school"

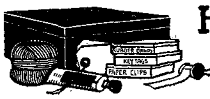
LIVING in the right school group develops self-reliance in a young girl or boy. A school known for its thorough preparation cares for the whole child. Punctuality, concentration, integrity are as carefully inculcated as reading and arithmetic.

The child who is not received or retained because he is *unwilling to observe the rules of the school* will not be well-trained for the constructive tasks in the years ahead.

Sometimes the child is not placed in the right group at the beginning. Care is exercised in the admission of a school to *The Literary Digest* pages. *Perhaps we can aid you in finding the right school for your child.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Dennison's



HANDY BOXES

A lot of Dennison "handies" under one roof — tags, glue paste, labels, clips, etc.
Proper gift for orderly man or woman.
10,000 Dennison dealers sell them
Write to Dennison, Dept. J, Framingham, Mass. for "The Handy Book."

㉙ What Next ?

ATONIA GASTRICA
By Achilles Rose, M.D. *net*, $1.00; by mail, $1.08.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

"There's *something* about it you'll like"
On Sale Everywhere
TRADE MARK

Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture

Sample upon request.
Falk Tobacco Co. 1790 Broadway, New York.

and alleviating suffering in Russia, where, it is claimed, 15,000,000 persons are threatened with starvation this winter.

December 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* reports that the German Government has recognized the Republic of Esthonia, one of the Russian Baltic provinces.

On arriving in London the Dutch Minister to Petrograd declares that when he left that city the "situation was one of utter starvation and most of the people hardly knew how to exist through the following day."

FOREIGN

December 4.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires states that the American Government has informed Peru that she may count upon the friendly approval of the United States in efforts to obtain the plebiscite in the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

Santiago reports an earthquake in northern Chile, destroying Vallenar and wrecking 10 per cent. of the buildings at Copiapo.

December 5.—The First Lord of the British Admiralty states that during the war 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews aboard and 3,147 were sunk and their crews left adrift. The total casualties in the merchant marine service exceeded 15,000 men.

Paris reports the Ministers of Justice and the Interior declaring that it is necessary to keep martial law in force in France because of the recrudescence of Bolshevik propaganda in certain districts.

A Washington dispatch states that the United States has informed Chile and Peru that it is of "absolute necessity" that they adjust their differences amicably.

In a speech at Dundee Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, announces that the British Government has decided upon the nationalization of the railways.

London reports fourteen women among the candidates for Parliament nominated yesterday.

December 6.—An official statement issued in London gives British merchant tonnage losses from the beginning of the war to October 31 last as 9,031,828. New construction in the United Kingdom during the same period was 4,342,296 tons, 530,000 tons were purchased abroad, and enemy tonnage captured was 716,520, making the net loss 3,443,012 tons.

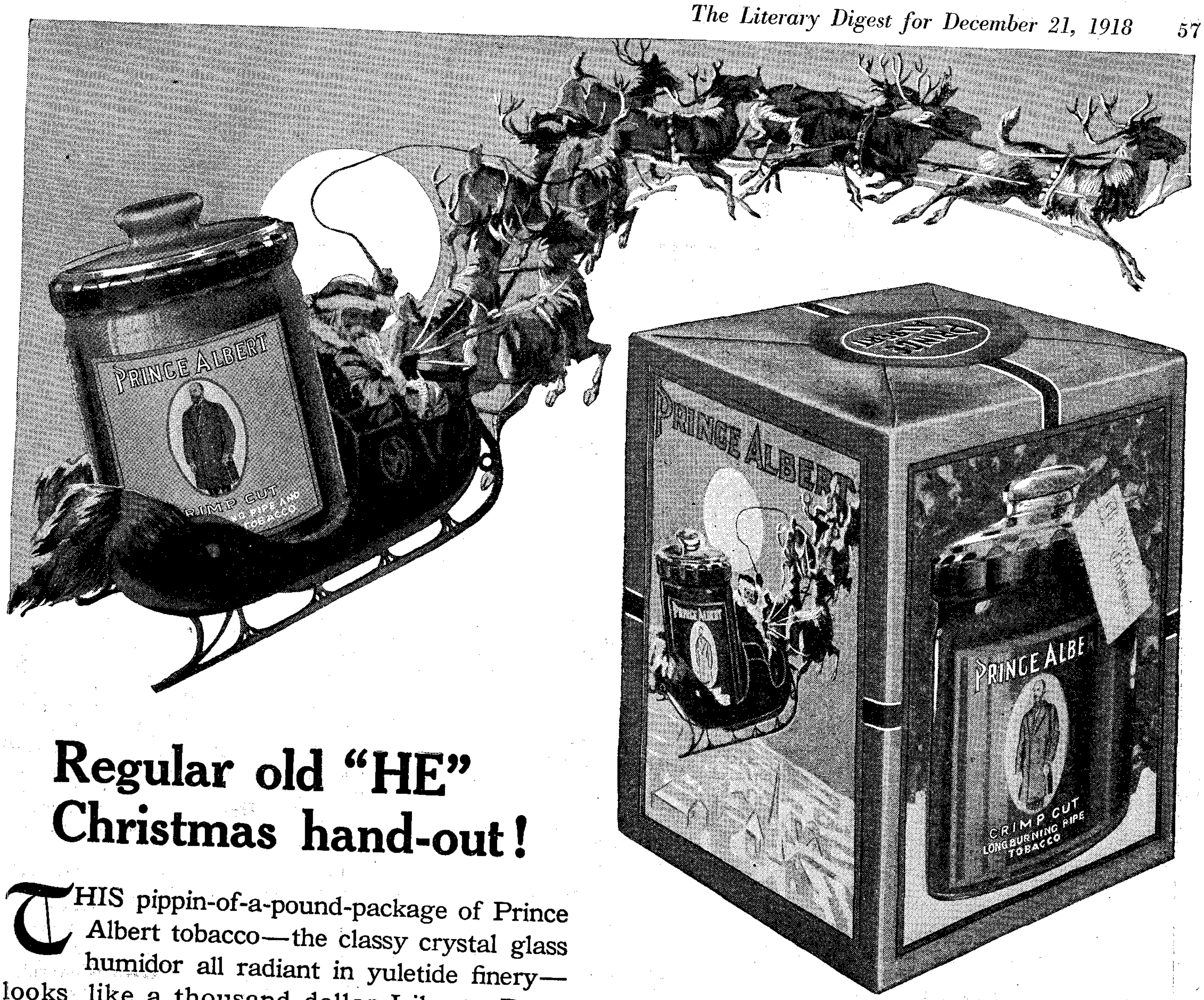
The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Express* wires that the Germans are building an airplane and *Zeppelin* for a trip across the Atlantic in July next.

A Peking cable states that the American, British, French, and Japanese Ministers have presented President Hsu Shin-chang with a memorandum expressing grave concern over the continued civil strife in China and the wish of the associated governments to encourage the efforts of both sides for reconciliation.

Santiago reports Ambassador Shea handing to President Sanfuentes a message from President Wilson offering mediation in the question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica. President Sanfuentes said neither the Government nor the people of Chile wished for war, and, in his opinion, the controversy could be satisfactorily settled.

December 9.—Manchester reports a strike of 100,000 cotton-spinners for a 40 per cent. increase in current wages.

A London dispatch says a company has



Regular old "HE" Christmas hand-out!

THIS pippin-of-a-pound-package of Prince Albert tobacco—the classy crystal glass humidor all radiant in yuletide finery—looks like a thousand dollar Liberty Bond perched-on-a-pedestal as cymbals sound for the curtain's rise Christmas morning! It's the big-best-bet for the Ace-High-Party on the receiving end of the deal!

¶ Talk about *man*-gifts! Boy how-dy! If *he* gets an inkling of what's up he'll kick off the coverlids at crack-o-day and make a speed dive for first whacks that'll scorch the banister railing! *Sure!*

¶ For, a gift of a pound of Prince Albert gets closer to a smoking man than anything you can figure on! Turns on such scuttles-of-sunshine all day Christmas, and keeps him jimmy-pipe-joy'us many days thereafter! Because, P. A. hits his taste and cuts loose new smoke high spots! Just puts a capital S on Smokesatisfaction seven days out of every week!

¶ Prince Albert is as cool as an iced cucumber. No stung-tongue comebacks with P. A.! It can't bite or parch! Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch! He can smoke to beat the old band—and *then some!*

¶ Get on the trail of this festal P. A. package—all equipped with a Merry Christmas tag ready for your pen—before the "all gone" gloom sign stares you in the face! You'll be disappointed sure as shooting if you don't get busy—*quick!*

¶ Or, maybe, you'll take a fancy to Prince Albert in the handsome pound or half pound tin humidors. Mighty clever, too! And, then there are the tidy red tins and the toppy red bags, so popular, and so handy for smokers. Remember just how close Christmas is—*and don't slip! Get yours before the day's done!* And, that'll be off your mind!

PRINCE *the national Christmas joy smoke* **ALBERT**

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R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

To Meet Post-war Conditions

NOW is the period of readjustment. Such a time brings into greatest emphasis the broad usefulness of the giant industrial power — Electricity. Its applications are apparent in almost every phase of reconstruction work.

LABOR PROBLEMS: Electricity provides comforts and conveniences which improve working conditions and the general health and morale of workers. It is an aid to the efficiency of the individual—it secures material increase in output and continuity of performance.

EXPANSION: Skillful, scientific application of electrical power is a means of securing maximum flexibility in the modern manufacturing plant. Motor drive permits plant extension unit by unit with minimum initial costs, installation delays, labor demands, and with a fixed control of overhead.

RETRENCHMENT: Immediate and far-reaching economies can be secured by electrifying and modernizing a manufacturing plant. Electricity is measured by a meter and paid for as used—it is never the twenty-four-hour overhead which the steam plant must always be. For power, heat and light and in a multitude of scientific applications, electricity is a force for maximum returns from minimum pay rolls.

Experts To Advise You

YOUR electrical engineer is ready to show you *how* to use electricity. The central station representative can place at your disposal valuable experience and cost data. Your architect will guide you in conforming your building plans to the best use of electrical equipment.

And the electrical dealer and qualified electrical contractor will supply the equipment and make the installation.

The co-operation of these men is yours for the asking. It can cost you little and may prove immensely profitable.

* * *

It is important to keep in mind that quality in electrical equipment and installations is not merely desirable, but *vital.* There can be no compromise in things electrical; they must be right.

Insulated wire is the basis of every installation and Habirshaw is the standardized, time-tested insulated wire.

Habirshaw wire is made to meet fully every demand of electric transmission, with an ample factor of safety. The latest advances of scientific and technical knowledge have been applied to the manufacture of Habirshaw wire. It has been a leader since the beginning of the electrical industry in the United States and today marks the high point of insulated wire quality.

Require that all materials of an installation equal Habirshaw in quality, and you will secure continuous electrical service and satisfaction.

For more than 30 years—practically from the beginning of the electrical industry—

HABIRSHAW
"Proven by the test of time"
Insulated Wire
has been accepted as the standard of quality all over the world

Habirshaw Wire Manufactured by
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INCORPORATED
10 East 43rd Street, New York

Habirshaw Code Wire Distributed by
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INCORPORATED
Offices in all Principal Cities

been formed to finance the survey of an aerial route from Australia to London by way of Sydney and Port Said.

A message from Lima states that the Peruvian Government accepts the proffered mediation of the United States and Argentina in the settlement of the dispute with Chile.

December 10.—A Christiania dispatch states that the Nobel Committee has resolved not to award a Nobel peace prize this year.

DOMESTIC

December 4.—General Pershing's report on the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces up to November 20 pays supreme tribute to the patience under hardships, heroism, and unflinching spirit of officers and men, whose "deeds are immortal and have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

Clarence Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, brings suit in the Federal District Court in New York to enjoin the Postmaster-General from carrying out his claim that he has assumed control of the company's ocean cables.

Estimates of the Public Health Service show that between 300,000 and 350,000 deaths from influenza and pneumonia have occurred among the civilian population and 20,000 in the Army camps in the country since September 15.

Secretary Daniels issues an order for the resumption of recruiting for the Marine Corps. Enlistments will be for four years and there is no limit to the number of men to be accepted.

The Labor party platform adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor is adopted by the National Non-Partizan League at a meeting in St. Paul, Minn.

Amalgamation of the marine cable system of the Western Union and Commercial Cable companies is authorized by the Postmaster-General.

Permanent organization of the Army has been deferred for consideration until after the close of the Peace Conference, Secretary Baker states in his annual report, because "the military needs of the United States can not be prudently assessed until that Conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world."

December 5.—The Reconstruction Conference at Atlantic City, which is attended by several thousand business men representing all important industries in the country, favors a program for the democratization of industry by an internal process of evolution which will promote harmony between capital and labor.

Secretary of War Baker tells the Senate Finance Committee that through contract cancellations the War Department expects to save approximately $7,250,000,000 of the $24,281,000,000 voted by Congress for the Army during the war.

The New York Chamber of Commerce adopts a resolution favoring closer association of wage-earners, managers, and capitalists in all large industrial establishments.

Government ownership of all telephone and telegraph lines at the conclusion of peace is recommended in the annual report of the Postmaster-General issued in Washington.

In its annual report the Interstate Commerce Commission opposes the return of railways to the old system of competition and suggests a partial merger under some sort of government regulation.

December 6.—The nomination of Representative Carter Glass to be Secretary of the Treasury, which was announced December 5, is confirmed by the Senate without objection.

An official statement submitted to the House Naval Committee says the American Navy will number 1,291 vessels, including forty battle-ships and 329 destroyers, on July 1, 1920.

Secretary of Labor Wilson issues an appeal to the workers of the country to refrain from a nation-wide strike as a protest against the case of Thomas J. Mooney.

Mayor Hylan vetoes the curfew ordinance passed by the New York Board of Aldermen to keep boys and girls under sixteen off the streets after 9 P.M.

The Chief of the Bureau of Investigations of the Department of Justice gives sensational lists of persons connected with German propaganda to the Senate Committee which is investigating the brewers and propagandists.

Albert Paul Fricke, an American citizen, and Lieut.-Com. Hermann Wessels, alias Carl Roediger, of the Imperial German Navy, are indicted for treason by the Federal grand jury in New York.

December 7.—Evidence connecting a dozen more men and nine organizations with the paid German propaganda in this country is presented to the Senate Committee by the chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

The Deputy State Attorney-General reveals the scheme of German propagandists to purchase an influential newspaper in New York.

Speaking before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, predicts grave complications should this country plunge into a race for foreign trade.

Britain Day, appointed for the promotion of friendship between the United States and Great Britain, is signalized in New York by cable messages from King George, Minister Balfour, General Pershing, and other prominent men expressing the hope of continued amity between the two nations.

Charles M. Schwab receives word by wireless from President Wilson that his resignation as Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation had been accepted.

December 8.—In his annual report Secretary of the Navy Daniels gives a glowing account of the heroic deeds of the United States marines and the brilliant achievements of the American Navy during the war.

December 9.—The chief of the Bureau of Investigations of the Department of Justice tells the Senate committee that the policies of the Hearst papers, which had been considered pro-German and anti-British before the United States entered the war, continued "very questionable" for some time afterward.

The annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association at Atlantic City urges the return of the railroads to their private owners, but with a certain amount of Federal supervision, and the enlistment of Congressional aid in fighting the fraudulent securities evil.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago allows the ordinance passed by the City Council prohibiting the display of the red flag to become a law without his signature.

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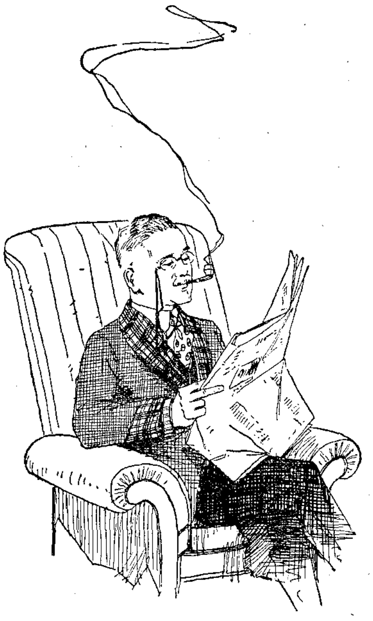

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De Lamar, who died December 1, the medical departments of Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins universities are to get about $7,000,000 for the study and teaching of the origin, cause, and prevention of disease.

December 10.—Following a wireless request from the President, Vice-President Marshall presides over a Cabinet meeting, the first incident of the kind on record. In assuming the chair, he said: "I am here informally and personally; I am not undertaking to exercise any official duty or function."

More evidence on the attitude of the Hearst papers is presented to the Senate committee which is investigating the brewers and German propaganda.

The House of Representatives orders an investigation of the National Security League of New York and similar organizations and their alleged charges affecting the loyalty of members of Congress.

Richard M. Hurd, of the American Defense Society, issues a warning to civilians and uniformed men to beware of concerted attempts to break up Allied unity "in this period of diplomatic stress."

A bill providing for government regulation of the meat-packing industry is introduced in the House by Chairman Sims of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The annual report of the Secretary of Commerce shows the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year 1918 was $2,982,226,238. The total of the merchandise export trade was $5,928,285,641 and of the import trade $2,946,059,403.

Vice-Admiral Gleaves gives out figures showing that of the entire army of 2,079,880 taken over the seas 46¼ per cent. were carried in American ships, 48½ per cent. in British, and the rest in French and Italian vessels.

The convention of the Investment Bankers' Association goes on record squarely opposed to public ownership of railroads and in favor of an early return to private ownership under improved methods of regulation.

The Winning Side.—Maj. Earlwood Dawson, of his Majesty's Forces, in a letter to his sister, an American Red-Cross worker in England, tells an incident illustrative of England's faith in the Americans.

An English private had captured a German captain. Tommy marched his prisoner into headquarters with the air of a major-general on parade and stood waiting for his turn to deliver over his captive.

The German captain smirked disdainfully, glanced about the tent, and hissed at Tommy, "You stupid English, you dink dat you vill vin dis var. Vell, I tell you dot you von't, for ve haf the German *Gott* on our side."

"That's all right, old boy," replied Tommy promptly, "we've got the Yanks on ours."—*Red Cross Press Service.*

The Pikers Suffer.—"Who is that poor fellow with the guards watching him?" asked the visitor to the penitentiary.

"Oh, he's a desperate criminal," replied the warden. "He is doing twenty years. He wrecked a train."

"And who is that trusty who seems to have so many privileges?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, he's a financier," replied the warden. "He is doing two years. He wrecked a railroad."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. A. S.," Conway, Ark.—"Kindly give us the author of the quotation, 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.'"

The entire quotation reads—

> "They say that man is mighty,
> He governs land and sea,
> He wields a mighty scepter
> O'er lesser powers that be;
> But a mightier power and stronger
> Man from his throne has hurled,
> For the hand that rocks the cradle
> Is the hand that rules the world."
> —Wm. Ross Wallace—*What Rules the World.*

"H. J. P.," Columbia, Tenn.—"What is the rule for the use of the terminations *-able* and *-ible?*"

The rule is: *-able* is used after verb-stems ending in *a-*; *-ible* is a suffix of Latin adjectives from Latin stems not *a* stems. It (*-ble*) is the equivalent of *-able* of other English adjectives; as, ed*ible*, from Latin *edere*, = eat-able.

"S. R. O., Jr.," Hope, Ark.—"Why does the Secretary of State sign his name 'Lansing' to official communications sent to other nations without attaching his title or initials?"

The Secretary of State merely follows the custom established by his predecessors.

"H. M. S.," Chicago, Ill.—"Is it correct, if the last letter of a word is 't' and the first of the ext word is 'y,' to unite these two letters to sound ike 'ch' in 'chop,' as, 'Can't you,' 'Don't you,' tc.?"

Glides occur in colloquial English speech ccording to the rapidity with which words are poken. Careful enunciation eliminates them nd they are seldom or never heard in formal tterance. Hence, they should be avoided s tending to break down letter values.

"R. H. T.," Hillsboro, Ohio.—"Kindly tell me hat is meant by 'Italia Irredenta.'"

The definition of *irredentist* is "One of a party ormed in Italy about 1878 to secure the incorportion with that country of regions Italian in peech and race, notably the people of the disrict around Trieste and Trent in Austria, Nice in rance, Corsica, and Malta, but subject to other overnments. Such regions are called *Italia rredenta*, or 'Unredeemed Italy.'"

"H. E. K.," Corydon, Iowa.—"Could you ive me information as to the religion Robespierre aused to be adopted in France in 1794?"

The religion which Robespierre set up was imply the worship of the Supreme Being, as pposed to Catholicism on the one hand and to he atheism of Herbert on the other.

"M. E. S.," Baltimore, Md.—"Is the correct ronunciation of *lieutenant levtenant* or *lutenant?*"

In American usage generally *lieutenant* is proounced *liu-ten'ant* (*iu* as *eu* in *feud*, *e* as in *get*, as in *final*). In British usage, *lef-ten'ant* (*e*'s s in *get*, *a* as in *final*) predominates.

"F. D. S.," Sanford, Fla.—"Please inform me there is such a body of water as the 'Sargasso ea,' or is it only a mythical spot existing only the sailor's imagination?"

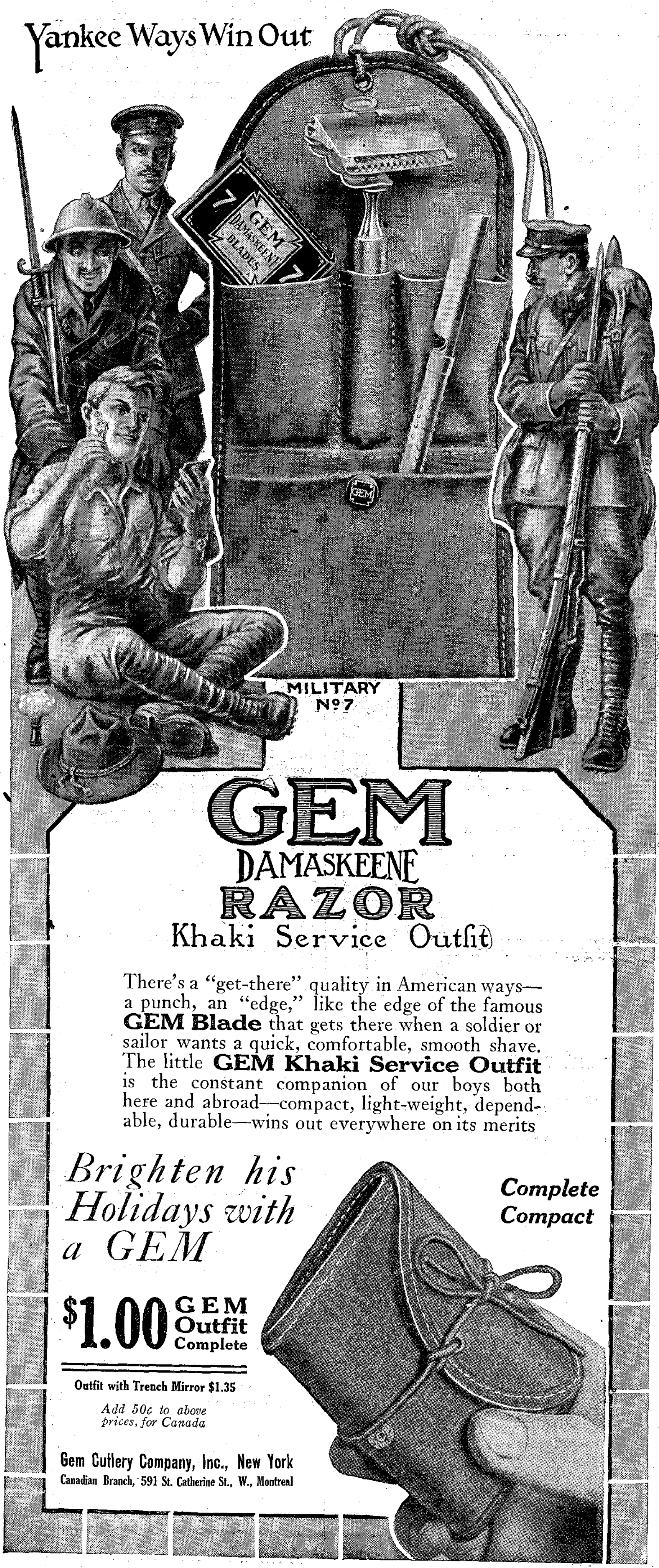
Sargasso sea is defined as "a region of the orth Atlantic ocean, between latitude 16° and 8° N. and longitude 30° and 50° W., where some f the surface is covered with floating gulf-weed."

"A. C. B.," Pontiac, Ill.—"I notice two spellgs of a very common word, *i.e.*, *pajamas* and *yjamas*. What authority is there for two ellings in English if the word is derived from ne Hindu word or root? If, in your judgment oth spellings have become authorized, are ey both philological and why? Which is, or ould be, preferred?"

Pajamas is the preferred form in this country, nd *pyjamas* in England. In transliterating riental words, there is often little choice among veral forms having practically the same sound. own to the middle of the nineteenth century there ere half a dozen variant forms of "pajamas."

"E. L.," Spring Valley, Minn.—"Please tell e the difference between *Entente* and *Triple lliance.*"

The *Triple Entente* included France, Great ritain, and Russia; the *Triple Alliance* comrised Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy.



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AS TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF A RETURN OF PROSPERITY IN EUROPE

In one of the monthly bulletins issued by the National City Bank of New York has just been discust the pressing problem of reconstruction in Europe. The main trend of the discussion was optimistic—that is, the writer looked forward with some confidence to a speedy recovery in most Entente countries and to future prosperity. At the same time he did *not* overlook certain pessimistic views, more or less current, as to these countries being in a state of exhaustion, because so much capital has been wasted, and so great a mortgage has been placed upon national incomes in the form of indebtedness, that they are necessarily "reduced to a condition of poverty from which they will be long in recovering." Under these conditions, it has been sometimes held that "nobody will be able to buy anything and industry will be prostrate."

The writer of the bulletin believes this theory to be "essentially the same as the one very commonly held at the outbreak of the war, that the conflict must of necessity be short because the expenditures were so great that they could not be long continued." Money, it was then held, could not possibly be "raised to keep the treasuries going more than a few months." Something, however, was wrong about that theory, "for after four years of war all of the governments were spending money at a higher rate than at any previous time, and the war did not come to an end for want of money." Why this could be he then explains:

"The error in that theory was in supposing that the expenditures would come from a reservoir of previously stored-up wealth, which would soon be exhausted, but we see now that the expenditures upon the war, for the most part, consisted of things produced from day to day while the war was going on. All wealth at last is in the form of property or goods of some kind. The only wealth-destruction that takes place is of property, and it gives a clearer idea of the losses to think of them in terms of property than to think of them in terms of money. If a country is producing as much as it is consuming or destroying it is not getting worse off. It may be consuming what it ought to be accumulating, but this occurs even in time of peace, and is another proposition.

"The truth is that during the war the energies of the belligerent countries were concentrated upon producing a stream of supplies and equipment for the war, all of which were swallowed up and disappeared. That was economic waste truly, of something that might have become capital, but it never was capital. It was a waste of energy which from the economic standpoint might have been better employed. It was a real waste, and we hope the world will have wisdom enough to avoid its repetition in the future, but except as a country's ability to produce a flow of economic goods is reduced it is not worse off economically than it was before. Much of this war-waste was offset by the increased energy, economies, and more complete employment of the people, including the entrance of women into industry. Moreover, this expansion of industry and the practise of economy extended all over the world. The neutral countries, by increasing their production, by consuming less, and by putting a check upon their development work, have helped the warring countries to bear their burdens. The effect is spread over the world.

"The test, therefore, of a country's ability to recover from the war and to regain a state of prosperity is in its capacity to produce a flow of goods for trade and to supply the wants of the population. It is not a question of how much money has been expended on the war or the size of the national debt. It is a question of production. How much grain, meat, fruits, cotton, wool, coal, oil, and factory products are coming to the markets? What is the available amount of machine power? What is the state of the industrial organization and what is the banking power? If the facilities of production and distribution are as great as ever, there is no real obstacle in the way of property.

"Under the pressure of war-needs there has been a development of knowledge and of methods in industry which will permanently increase production. These gains must be taken into the reckoning, and when all factors are considered it probably will be found that none of these *countries is going to be a very long time in* reaching its prewar production, provided there is no disturbance of industry. If social disorder prevails, of course, the flow of products will be cut off, as in Russia."

Such doubts as we may have as to the future relate to the transition period. For "there are inevitable difficulties about the transfer of millions of men from the armies and war-industries, where their services produce nothing for the public *market, back to the peace industries, where* everything they produce must be absorbed and taken off the market by the public demand." Hence there must be a general readjustment of trading relations, or, in other words, of wages and prices, and that is a process that takes time, and one that must work itself out. The writer notes that in so far as concerns us in America our Government "might contribute effectively to stabilize the situation by providing a program of constructive expenditures upon public works to take the place of war-expenditures." In this way the shift of labor from public employment to private employment would take place gradually, instead of suddenly. Confusion and disturbance would be minimized and no longer feared. The French have already made appropriations aggregating $680,000,000 for peace work, of which $360,000,000 will be for the railways, $200,000,000 for ports, bridges, and road construction, and $100,000,000 for communes and provinces in their local undertakings. In Italy appropriations have been made of approximately $350,000,000 for railways, $200,000,000 for public works, $100,000,000 for public utilities, $20,000,000 for adjustment of unemployed labor. Appropriations made by the United States on that scale if made in proportion to our resources would provide employment for vast numbers. As the situation before us is an extraordinary one he believes it "justifies unusual precautions." Turning then to European countries, he says of Germany, Russia, England, France, and Italy:

"Germany is a highly developed industrial country, but it is practically bare at this time of raw materials necessary to the resumption of production for the

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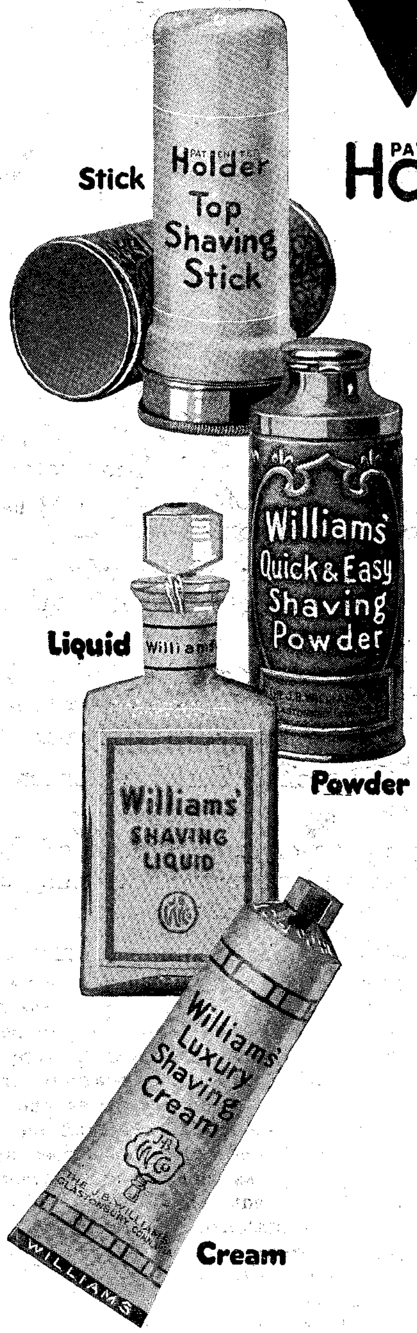
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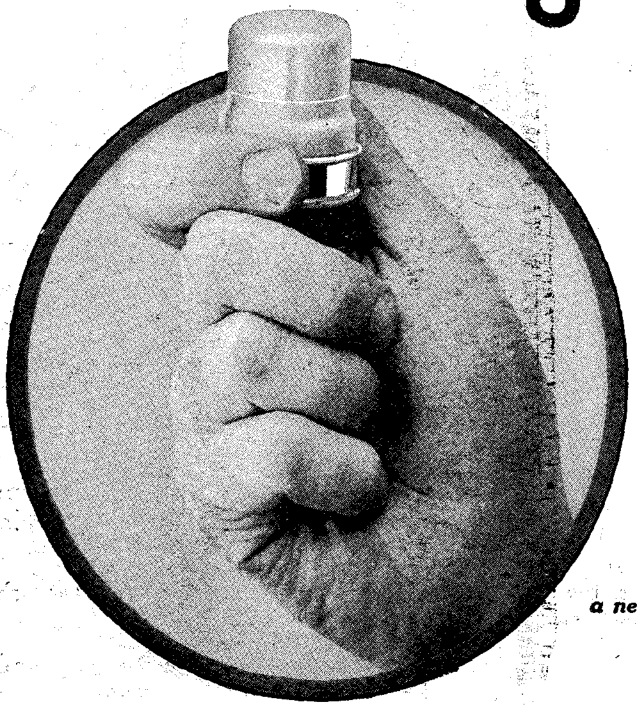

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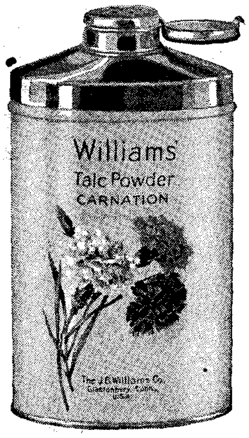
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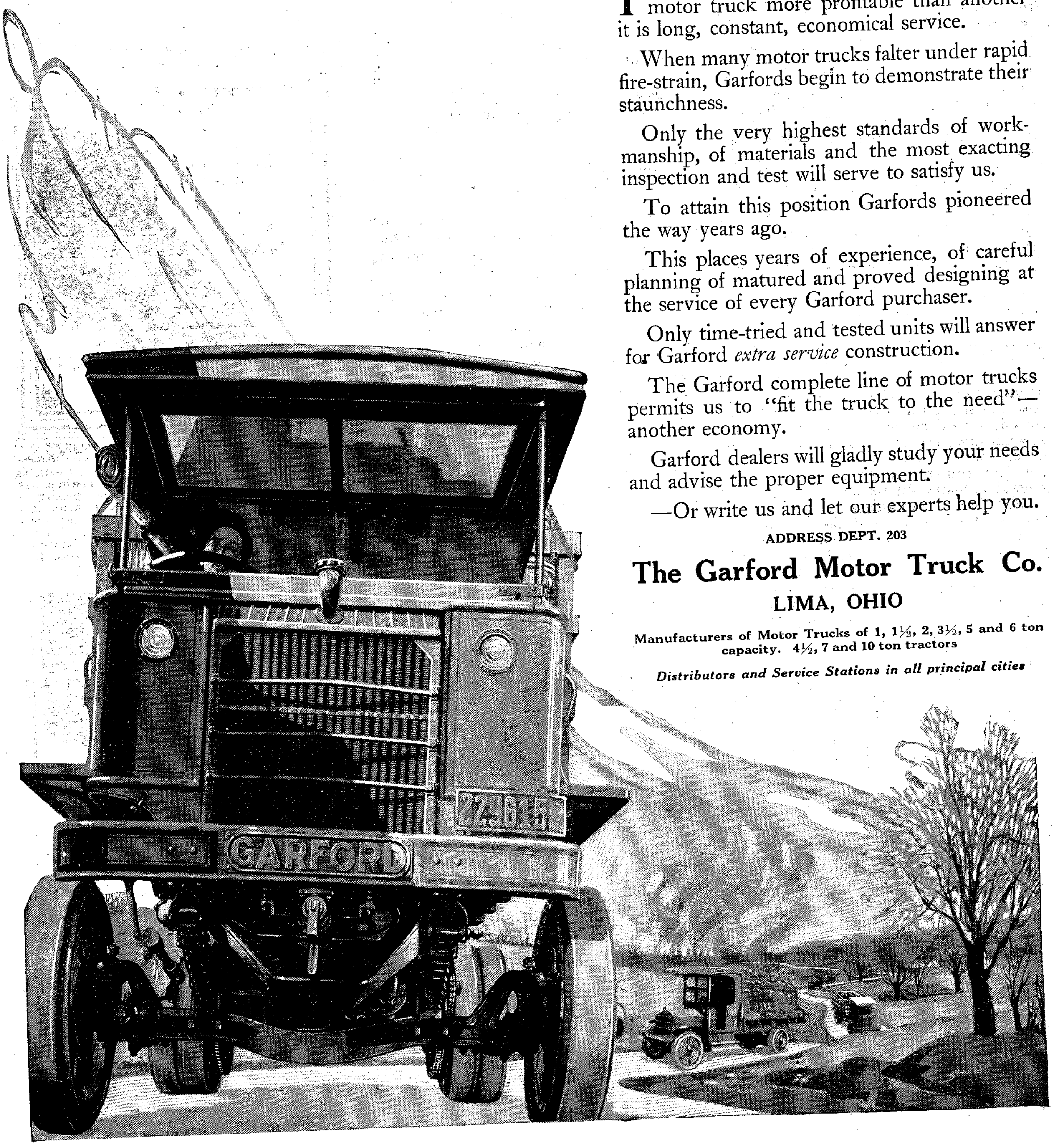

market; moreover, the supply of food is scanty and the industries require much work upon them to put them in shape for peace-production. The country needs organization, leadership, credit abroad, and the services of its ablest men of affairs. A reign of Bolshevism would be a repetition of the reign of the Commune in Paris after the war of 1870. The situation in Russia is greatly improved by the elimination of German influences and by the opening of the Black Sea, the latter enabling the Allied countries to communicate with the Ukraine region and southeastern Russia, which are not under the domination of the Bolsheviki. All of Siberia is friendly to the Allies. Under the government now established at Omsk, the Bolsheviki have recovered Samara and other points on the Volga River. The government at Omsk is said to have in its possession approximately $400,000,000 in gold, or one-half of the reserve which was held by the Russian State Bank at the beginning of the war. This is a good start toward a financial system, and a considerable portion of the remainder of the gold stock will probably be recovered from Germany. It is not thought that the Bolsheviki have much of the gold in their possession. More good news has been received from authentic sources to the effect that in some portions of Russia the yield of wheat last summer was phenomenally large, something like the freak crop of Canada in 1915. As a result, it is now estimated that altho in some sections production was low on account of the social disorder, on the whole there is grain enough in Russia to feed the population if order is restored so that it can be distributed. The worst situation is that in northern Russia, where the populous cities are located in an unproductive region, controlled by the Bolsheviki, who boldly announce their intention to feed none but their own partizans, and are rapidly exterminating all others.

"There is no intention in England of allowing things to simply drift, with industry disorganized and the business community confused by uncertainty and divided opinions. There is a bold avowal that the industrial situation will be supported, if need be, by a program of public expenditures, and that unemployment will be prevented. This does not mean that the Government is proposing to enter general industry on its own account, but simply that it recognizes the dangers of the transition period and the advisability of helping to establish confidence at this juncture. England is still a creditor country on a large scale, notwithstanding her borrowings in the United States and sales of American securities. Her loans made to her Allies and colonies during the war exceed what she has borrowed here, altho some of these items are far from being available assets at present.

"Americans returning from France say that the country presents the aspect of a general state of activity and prosperity, outside of the war-devastated districts. The expenditures of the American and English governments and of the American and English soldiers have put a great amount of money into circulation, with the result that the incomes of wage-workers and shopkeepers are beyond anything that they have ever known before. In the devastated districts the losses are very great. Government credit will have to be used to rehabilitate this region, and presumably reimbursement will be exacted of Germany. Reimbursement, however, is an after-chapter; France will not wait on Germany's ability to provide the means of reconstruction. The task presents itself as a huge contract for its own industries.

"To sum up, France just now is in a strained situation as regards ready capital, and she has suffered severely by the loss of man-power, but she is greater in national spirit—and probably in the productive capacity of her people—than ever before. If the latter is not so at the moment, it soon will be so. She needs aid in getting her people back into homes, and in putting tools into their hands, and in supplying them with the materials needed in the industries. While the French people are engaged in this work for reconstruction they will be able to do less for exportation than formerly, and for that reason they will require to have credit for their purchases, and they will be less of a competitor in world markets. It is needless to say that French credit is good in the United States. France is a creditor nation to-day, and while her national indebtedness is large, it is to her own people, so that as to affecting her credit in other countries it does not count at all.

"The Italian nation comes out of the war stronger than ever. It will recover the long-lost territory inhabited by Italian people, and altho it has made sacrifices of life and money, it is stronger in productive capacity than before the war. Its industries have been enlarged to provide war-equipment and are now available for peace business. It has borrowed some money of Great Britain, France, and the United States, but it has won a new place in international affairs and has entered upon a new and greater career. The people have been revivified and modernized by their efforts. A new and greater Italy is born. The industries of the country will be expanded in the future, her people will be more effectively employed and live better."

WOMEN SUCCESSFUL IN RAILWAY WORK

That women have entered railway work as a permanent employment—that, in fact, 100,000 women are successfully meeting the requirements of railway work — is the contention of at least one railway official. While in some departments women have been found unsuitable for the work, they have usually been transferred to other lines of work, and there proved satisfactory. The official whose conclusions are here referred to is Miss Pauline Goldmark, who presented them recently to a labor reconstruction conference at the Academy of Political Science in New York. Miss Goldmark was the manager of the women's service section of the Railroad Administration. Some of the points in her address were these:

"The number of women employed on the railroads of the United States had been 60,000 at the beginning of the year, and reached approximately 100,000 by October 1. The greatest number are in the clerical and semiclerical occupations. Of the 81,000 employed July 1, 61,000 were working as clerks of all kinds, stenographers, accountants, comptometer operators, etc. In this class appear women ticket-sellers and bureau of information clerks, who served the public for the first time; they were found well fitted for this type of work, and special instruction agencies were opened by the Government in various States to train them in the intricacies of tariffs and routes.

"The next largest group of 4,000, it is not surprizing to learn, appears in women's time-honored occupation of cleaning. Women have long been cleaning stations, offices, etc., but now they are employed in the yards to clean coaches and Pullmans, both inside and outside; and in the roundhouses, doing the heavier work of wiping locomotives; 800 were so employed. In personal service, including work in dining-rooms and kitchens, as matrons and janitresses, 2,000 were found. In the railroad shops, women entered the greatest variety of new occupations. Three thousand were employed, ranging at one end of the scale from common laborers, at the other end of the scale of skilled mechanics earning the machinists' or carmen's rate of pay.

"Women were first engaged about a

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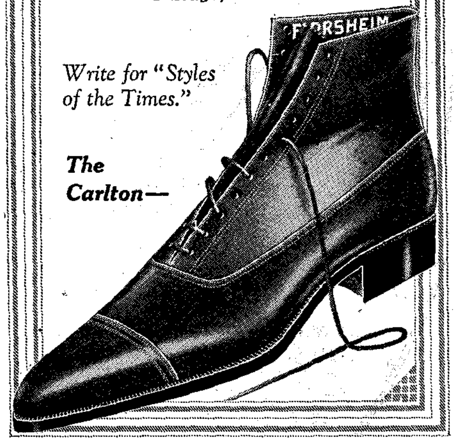

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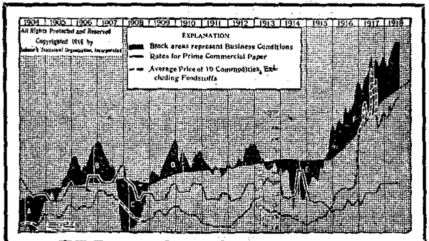

What's Coming?

Babson's Mercantile Bulletin, which will be off the press about January 1, will carefully analyze

"The Outlook for 1919"

It will discuss the extraordinary conditions of business here and abroad.

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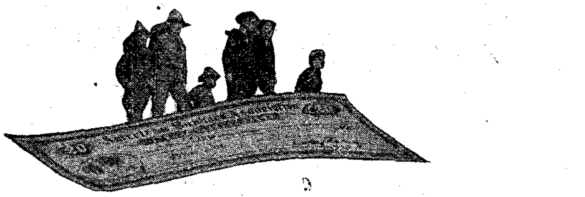

year and a half ago, before the railroads were put under Federal control, because they could be obtained for less pay than men. They were, for instance, engaged as common laborers at 20c. to 22c. an hour, at a time when men were receiving 28c. to 30c. for the same class of labor. With rare exceptions where adjustments are still necessary, the wage orders have absolutely stopt this undercutting of men's wages by women.

"Soon after women began to be largely employed it became apparent that some of their work was neither profitable nor appropriate. The use of women as section laborers, for instance, in a gang of men working along the tracks at a distance from any house or station was judged to be unsuitable. This was also found to be the case where women were employed as truckers in depots and warehouses on account of the extraordinary physical exertion required of them. In view of the wages now paid it was believed possible to secure men and to transfer the women to some class of work suitable to their strength and with proper regard to their health. The railroads were accordingly asked to discontinue their employment in both these positions.

"Comparisons with other industries can probably best be made in respect to the women employed in the shops. They are operating a number of machines such as bolt-threaders, nut-tappers, drill-presses, for which no great skill or experience is needed, and which is classed as 'helpers' work,' and rated at the specified pay of 45c. an hour. They are also employed for highly skilled work. A number have succeeded as electric welders and oxy-acetylene-burners. They have been found well adapted for work on the air-brake equipment and are cleaning, testing, and making minor repairs on triple valves. In some places they are now working in a separate group on the lighter-weight valves, weighing not more than forty pounds. After a period of training they are giving satisfaction without the help of any man operator.

"A remarkably fine type of woman is now to be seen in many of the shops, who enjoys the greater freedom of her work as compared with factory routine, altho in many cases the discomfort, the dirt, and exposure are far greater. It remains to be seen whether the women will remain in these jobs to any great extent. The railroads will, of course, recognize the seniority rights of all their employees returning from military service, but as far as the new employees are concerned, women will have the same privileges as other new employees in retaining their positions or being assigned to other jobs. There can be no doubt that in the clerical and semiclerical positions they have proved their worth, and will to a great extent be retained."

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Palm Beach **Breakers**—*Opens January 1.* Mr. Leland Sterry, Manager. **Royal Poinciana** — *Opens January 15.* Mr. E. H. Bemis, Manager.

Miami **Royal Palm**—*Opens January 1.* Mr. Jos. P. Greaves, Manager,

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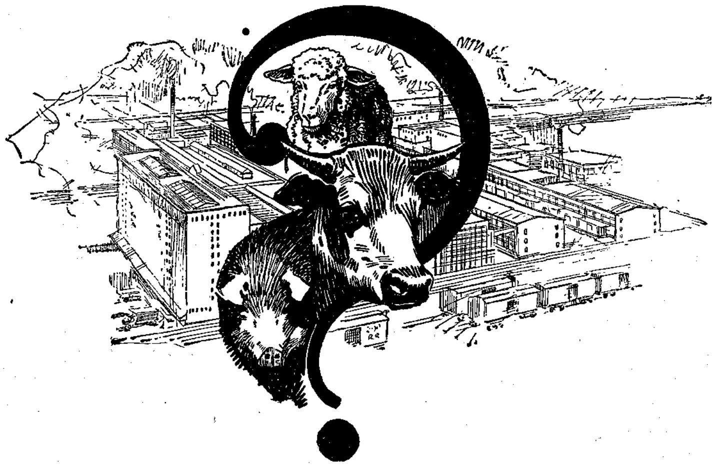

Do *you* think there is no competition?

If anyone thinks there is no competition amongst the big packers he ought to go through a day's work with Swift & Company.

Let him begin at the pens when the live stock comes in; let him try to buy a nice bunch of fat steers quietly and at his own price, without somebody's bidding against him.

Let him realize the scrupulous care taken at the plant that not one thing is lost or wasted in order that costs may be held to a minimum.

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Let him watch the director of the Swift refrigerator fleet, maneuvering it over the face of the country like a fleet of battleships at sea.

Let him take a trip with a Swift & Company salesman and try to sell a few orders of meat.

Let him stay at a branch house for an hour or two and see the retail meat dealers drive their bargains to the last penny as they shop around among the packers' branch houses, the wholesale dealers, and the local packing plants.

And then, when the day is over, let him have half an hour in the accounting department where he can see for himself on what small profits the business is done. (Less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales.)

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